THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916 EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR, NO. 27.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued.)

It was bedlam then, followed by a breathless hush as Sis-e-te-wah passed forward with uplifted arms. Two warriors lifted Lappin to his feet, and, as his gripping hand yanked out the knife from the wound, I saw the gush of blood crimsoning the dead man's side. An instant the squaw stood staring down, reeling in weakness, upheld by others. Then he straightened, waving the dripping blade. "Ah! good!" he cried. "There is one more recruit for hell. Bring me the girl here. 'T is time she had her reckoning also."

They brought her forward, a red knife grasping either arm. I caught the gleam of her face, white, drawn, but filled with fear, and sighted my rifle across the log at the white ruffian's chest. With clinched lips I lay, finger on trigger. Yet I waited—thank God, I waited. I know not what restrained me, only it was no fear of consequences to myself. It must have been the expression of the woman's upturned face, the quick glance she cast my way, as though in silent warning to me. I took it as a signal, a message of restraint. The fur trader, burly and brutal, still panting for breath, was able to stand alone now, and conscious of his victory, thrust his reeking knife back into his belt with a coarse laugh.

"How do you like that, you Wyandot squaw?" he asked, leering down into her face.

"When you have these men release my arms I will answer you," she replied quietly.

"Oh, you will, hey! You'll be glad enough to talk before I am through. Let go of her there—yes; that's what I mean. Now look here—there lies your English officer. He's paid the price of being a fool. Look at him; are you ready to speak now?"

She glanced down at the motionless form, the upturned face, white even under the red flames playing over it; then took a step nearer that she might see more distinctly, one hand shielding her eyes. Then she straightened up, and looked into Lappin's bloodstained face.

"He was nothing to me," she said coldly, "nothing. But he fought a brave fight, and was killed by cowardly treachery."

"What! You squaw, you dare—"

"Of course I dare. Do you suppose I fear you, Jules Lappin, or your gang of outlaws?" her voice scornful. "Why, I challenge you to lay hand on me. You know who I am; you have eaten in the tepee of my father. I know who you are, and I despise you. You call me a Wyandot squaw; threaten what you will do; point me to this dead man whom you have murdered. Why? to frighten me—me? Very well, I'll answer you. I am a Wyandot; I am Running Water; but in my veins flows also the best blood of France. Mine is not a race of cowards and murderers, slaves and traders; my ancestors were soldiers and men. And you think I am afraid of you—you cur of the woods; afraid of you! Touch me, Jules Lappin, if you dare; I challenge you. Come, I wait for you to lay hand on me."

He stared at her sullenly, angry enough, yet with the bullying look gone from his mottled face. Something about the girl—her sharp words, her open defiance—had left uncertain.

"More than that, Jules Lappin," she went on passionately, "you are going to pay for all of this," and she pointed down at the dead body, "pay for it, do you understand! That man was what he claimed to be—an aide to Hamilton. England pays her debts, Monsieur Lappin. Ay, and so do the Wyandots; have you forgotten that so soon? Have you forgotten what befell the French-man, Phillipe Bridau? Have you erased from memory already the fate of Michael Cozad? You were in our village when the chiefs of the Wyandots dealt out justice to these renegades. Answer me!"

He did not, yet he drew a step back, and swept his hands over his eyes.

"Oh, you do remember, and it is not very pleasant to recall. Well, you have threatened me; you have had these Indians hold me prisoner; you have killed my companion, with whom I came to you on a mission of peace. Do you expect the Wyandots to forgive, or to forget? They are on this trail tonight marching to join the tribes in war—you told me that but a few hours ago. They are out yonder in the dark; they will pass by here. Do you think Monsieur Lappan, there is a covert of the forest that will hide you? Do you imagine this rabble of savage outcasts can protect you from the vengeance of the Wyandots? It is not for me to beg for mercy; you had better ask it at my hands."

The cool boldness of her words stunned the fellow. I could see him glance about into the dark woods, and then at the faces of the savages pressing about them. Few among them understood what was said, and their gestures, the fierce expression of their eyes, gave the renegade courage. He had already gone too far for retreat; his only chance now was to proceed—to browbeat this girl, frighten her, and trust to the wilderness for a hiding place. The Wyandots were not coming this way; he knew that much, and he felt his nerve come back at the remembrance—they were bound south to the Maumee; their route would lie miles to the westward, beyond the lake. Ay, he was safe enough. And this chit of a girl had tried to bluff him, to make him cringe before these Indians. Hot anger flamed up in his heart. He had the power, and he would use it. As to the future, the world was wide!

I imagined I saw all this written on his face, in the stiffening of his body, in the look he cast at Sis-e-te-wah, and those warriors hemming about him. He was now armed with anger, his back to the wall; he would fight, not run! Bah! what was there to run from—the raving of a squaw! Yet, even then his hand shook, as he waved it before him.

"Stand aside, all of yer; get back and give us room, yer red scum!" he roared, his rage increasing as he gave it vent in words. "Well, I've heard yer talk, all of it, you breed, an' that's what I care for your threats," and he snapped his fingers in her face. As she stood silent, motionless, looking straight at him with scorn unutterable in her eyes, the brute clinched his red fist, stepping forward as if he would strike.

"Curse yer! I'm a mind to let you have some of the same medicine I gave him. You'll laugh at Jules Lappin, will yer? Oh, ho! but I know a better way than that to make yer cry. By all the gods, we'll roast that Yankee friend of yours to a turn, and you'll stand by and watch. That'll fetch the two of yer to yer senses. Here, Shawnees, two of yer come here. Pick up this carrion, and throw it out of the way, over there in the edge of the wood. We'll want this space presently. Sis-e-te-wah?"

"The chief is here," with dignity.

"'T was your vote that the hunter die by torture?"

"It was so spoken."

"Then he shall—to spite this squaw of a Wyandot, if for no better reason. Bid your warriors tie the dog up."

For the moment, in the confusion, the noise and rushing back and forth of figures dimly seen in the red light, I lost sense of what was being done. There was a babel of yells, a wild mingling of half-naked forms dancing about through the shadows. Those whose identity I could comprehend had been swallowed up by the rush of bodies. Occasionally Lappin's voice sounded above the din, as he cursed out some order. Then, forth from the surging, excited mass of savages, two braves came directly toward where I lay concealed, staggering under the weight of Hayward's dead body. I drew back my rifle, sinking lower behind the rotten log. The weight of the dead man caused them to shuffle forward, grunting to each other, glad enough to be rid of the burden. In the first dark shadow they let go, flinging him down against the very log behind which I lay, holding my breath in fear. The one turned back, uttering a guttural exclamation of relief, but the other paused, gripping the soldier's hair. Then he also straightened up, and ran back into the open, giving sudden utterance to a wild yell. I peered across the log to see him dancing in the firelight, waving a bleeding scalp in the air.

Even as I gazed with eyes of horror, my mind a chaos, every nerve throbbing in physical pain, there came to me the one hope, the one chance for me to meet alone the situation.

CHAPTER XXXII

The Ghost of the Lieutenant.

The thought startled, actually frightened me. I had no conception as to

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

ASKS APOLOGY FROM AUSTRIA

Note Says Attack on Petrolite Was an Insult to Flag.

Washington, June 29.—Austria's probable reply to the United States' demand for reparation for the Austrian submarine attack on the American tank steamer Petrolite was the subject of considerable comment here today.

The text of the new American note dispatched to Vienna eight days ago was made public by the state department yesterday.

To satisfy the United States the communication makes it plain that the Austrian government must promptly apologize for the attack, punish the submarine commander and pay indemnity. It describes the act as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens. The attack occurred in the Mediterranean, December 5.

The note flatly contradicts Austria's claims that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander, that warning shots were fired across the vessel's bow before she was shelled and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF DEFENSE DRAFTS RULES

Cabinet Officers Hold First Meeting as New Body.

Washington, June 30.—Six cabinet officers composing the new "council of executive information for co-ordination of industries and resources for national security and welfare," held a preliminary organization meeting today at the war department. Tentative rules and plans of action were adopted for President Wilson's approval. The selection of a civilian advisory commission was considered.

Co-ordination of military, industrial and commercial resources to "render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation" is the object of the new body. It is composed of the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor.

An initial appropriation of $200,000 for investigations, employment of experts and other activities is carried in the pending army appropriation bill.

Among the duties with which the council is charged is to recommend location of railroads and highways with reference to troop and supply shipments, mobilization of naval and military resources, increase of domestic production of articles essential to support armies and the people during an interruption of foreign commerce and development of ocean transportation.

CASEMENT TO DIE FOR TREASON

Irish Leader Is Found Guilty by Jury; Out Only 50 Minutes.

London, June 29.—The jury in the trial of Sir Roger Casement returned a verdict finding Casement guilty of treason. The jury was out only 50 minutes.

Immediately after the verdict was returned, Casement was sentenced to death by Baron Reading, the lord chief justice.

As the verdict was announced, Casement stood up bravely under the blow. He had evidently entertained little hope from the beginning of the trial.

Arrested in April.

Sir Roger, who was arrested in April, while trying to land arms and ammunition in Ireland for the rebels, was placed on trial last Monday.

There were two lines of defense: First, that the offense, if any, was committed outside the realms of England; second, that Casement did not plot to aid the enemies of England, but to help the Irish people to freedom.

Attorney General Sums Up.

The attorney general, Sir Frederick E. Smith, in summing up for the prosecution, said that the argument set up by Casement's counsel was that there was a home rule bill on the statute books for the north of Ireland, that forces were arming for resistance and that, as the military was inadequate for the support of those wishing the bill to become a law, it was necessary for all Irishmen to arm.

"Had the acts for which the prisoner was arraigned been committed before the war and at the time of the formation of the Ulster volunteers, these words might have had relevancy," said the attorney general.

Alluding to the rally of the Irish to the cause of the empire, Sir Frederick said that "Irish soldiers have written their names with their swords on the battlefields of Europe."

The attorney general said he could not understand how Casement was allowed to go and come at will in Germany and that no light had been shed upon this by the defense.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the attorney general's address, Baron Reading, the lord chief justice, began charging the jury.

Defines High Treason.

In defining high treason, Baron Reading said that, if one of the six overt acts charged against the prisoner was found properly proved then that meant that a verdict of guilty should be returned. It was not necessary, the lord chief justice said, to find the whole six proved. If the prisoner knew that his actions were helping enemies of England then, although he had another ulterior motive, he was aiding and abetting the enemy. If Casement knew that the landing of men in Ireland might produce civil war and embarrass the government then he would be aiding people hostile to England, Baron Reading pointed out.

REPORTING FOR DUTY
—From the Washington Evening Star.

CALL THE BRITISH MOVE GREATEST IN WORLD WAR

The tremendous offensive which has been launched by the British army on the German front is the culmination of a five-day bombardment, which in the amount of ammunition expended and in the territory involved, exceeds anything of the kind that has been previously known in the world war. For some weeks reports have been current in England and France that the "big push" of the British was about to commence. It was stated that England had 2,000,000 men fully equipped and trained, in preparation for the supreme effort to break the German lines. More than 1,000,000 shells are declared to have been fired daily in the preliminary bombardment which extended over a front 90 miles in length.

Germans Are Confident.

The menace of the British attack was fully appreciated in Germany, according to newspaper comments from Berlin, and the utmost confidence was expressed in the ability of the Germans to meet and crush it.

The allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina which have resulted in completely driving the Austrians from Bukowina and are still continuing. On the Italian front the central powers have also met with severe reverses and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense also of Verdun by the French appears to have stiffened. The balance of the battle in that bitterly contested sector appears recently to have swayed in favor of the defenders.

New Tactics for Allies.

The great offensive undertaken by the British offers, according to reports from the front and the comments of military critics, an absolutely new departure in the tactics hitherto pursued by the belligerents. Contrary to the favorite tactics, the British did not attempt a partial advance by massing their artillery at a given point on the line and following an intense bombardment by an infantry attack in serried columns.

Employing an enormous number of guns the British maintained a continuous and even bombardment of the German lines along the entire 90 miles of attack. They sought to level the German trenches and destroy the concrete fortifications which sheltered the German machine gun squads. Hurricanes of shells were also directed against the German barbed wire entanglement. In the evenings following this daily artillery storm, raiding parties dashed out from the British lines to complete the destruction wrought by the big guns. In this way the British claim that many prisoners were taken, machine guns destroyed or captured and the entire defense of the Germans demoralized. A French officer who witnessed this plan of operations described it as "the last word in scientific warfare."

Prepared for Vast Loss.

The last considerable offensive undertaken by the British was a drive in force at Loos in September, 1915, in conjunction with a similar French effort in the Champagne district. The British captured Loos and claimed to have taken 20,000 German prisoners and many guns. They were unable to press home their advantage, however, because, according to the British war office the reserves failed to arrive on time.

The British official losses in the battle of Loos were 60,000 men. That the British public is prepared to face a roll of dead and wounded on an even vaster scale is indicated by the comments of the British newspapers in anticipating the present offensive. Political and military leaders have warned the nation that the smashing of the German lines could not possibly be accomplished except at an appalling loss of life. It has been asserted indeed that the British authorities were prepared to face a loss of some hundreds of thousands of soldiers if they could achieve their objects and drive the Germans from France and Belgium.

The only front in the whole theatre of the world war where comparative quiet reigns today is in the Balkans and the predictions of an allied advance in that region have been at least as numerous and circumstantial as those regarding the British army in France.

HUGHES AND T. R. 'IN FULL ACCORD'

Colonel Tells Nominee at Luncheon That He'll Take Stump to Aid.

New York, June 29.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, announced, at the end of an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, which lasted for more than two hours and a half, that he and the former President were in "complete accord."

Mr. Hughes issued the following statement:

"I was very much pleased with Colonel Roosevelt's letter of indorsement, and he has expressed himself, in a very kindly way, with respect to my telegram to the Progressive committee. I wanted to talk with Colonel Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign and asked him to dine with me so that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me last evening, and we had a very delightful interview. We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

It is understood Colonel Roosevelt told Mr. Hughes he would co-operate heartily with him in any of his plans, even to the extent of making a speaking tour, if Mr. Hughes so desired.

The Republican nominee and Colonel Roosevelt dined alone. The waiter who served them was barred, except when summoned by a call button.

After the interview, Mr. Hughes emerged with Colonel Roosevelt, escorting the former President to his automobile and warmly shaking his hand, as he bade him good-bye. When the automobile moved away, Colonel Roosevelt looked around, and, waving his hand to Mr. Hughes, said:

"Good-bye, and the best possible luck."

Agrees With Hughes.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he and Mr. Hughes had had a most satisfactory talk and was really greatly pleased. The former President made it plain he agrees with the attitude Mr. Hughes has taken toward the questions at issue in the campaign, and he assured the nominee that he would support him with the utmost heartiness.

Colonel Roosevelt said that Mr. Hughes stated he much desired the colonel to aid in the campaign, and it was agreed that, in the fall, Colonel Roosevelt would make three or four speeches for Mr. Hughes.

Full War Strength of U. S. Army Units

The following shows the full war strength of the different army units:

One company of infantry, 150 men.
One infantry regiment, 12 companies or 1,836 men.
One troop of cavalry, 100 men.
One regiment of cavalry, 1,236 men.
One battery of field artillery, 171 men.
One regiment of field artillery, 1,128 men.
One company of engineers 164 men.
One regiment of engineers, 494 men.
One signal corps company, 77 men.
One field battalion of signal corps, 163 men.
One ambulance company, 79 men.
One field hospital, 67 men.
One depot unit for a regiment, not less than two and not more than 12 companies.

The depot units are divided into two classes, A and B. Class A consists of the men who are ready for active service, having taken the new oath of enlistment. Class B comprises those who have dependents and who have failed to take the new oath of enlistment.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Kolomea, an important railway center in Galicia, has been captured from the Austrians by the Russians. The Austrians have suffered heavy casualties in that section.

The senate passed the rural credits bill, one of the administration's most important measures, last week. It provides for the establishment of farm loan banks, by which farmers may more readily obtain credit for agricultural purposes.

Fifteen hundred Sioux Indians in South Dakota have offered to enlist for service in Mexico.

Prussian casualties from June 8 to June 20 were 40,437, making the total to date 2,740,196. Germany estimates the losses at Verdun to be 170,000.

According to reports, Pancho Villa has been dickering with Carranza to join his forces against the United States.

Announcement was made in the Swiss parliament last week that Germany had contended that the Swiss government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents. If the demand was not complied with, Germany would prohibit the exportation of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries.

Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, old dictator of Mexico, has announced that he will support Gen. Carranza in case of war with the United States, according to information received at Washington.

The administration bill federalizing the naval militia of the various states has been favorably reported to the house by the committee on naval affairs.

Automobile manufacturers have notified Washington authorities that whatever is needed in motor transportation can and will be promptly supplied. They can put out 500 motor trucks a day if required.

Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg is reported to have made the following statement recently at a secret council in Berlin: "Our situation is bad. If everything goes well, we can keep on fighting for a few months more. If the people will be satisfied with small results, we can last until March, 1917."

A large cargo of African peanuts, the first of its kind to cross the Atlantic for some time, arrived in New York last week. The ship was a four-masted schooner and was on the trip for 93 days, being becalmed 29 days off the African coast.

The largest check ever drawn against the treasury department by a postmaster general was signed on June 16 by Postmaster General Burleson and called for $54,253,962.31, representing disbursements by postmasters during the March quarter for running expenses.

More gold is now stored in the subtreasury and the assay office at New York than in any other single spot in the world. The gold in coin and bars is valued at more than $455,000,000, about one-fourth of the gold held by the United States treasury.

G. O. P. RURAL CREDITS PLANK GETS SETBACK

Repudiated by Republicans in Congress.

Washington, June 28.—The Republican national convention on June 8 last unanimously adopted the party platform which included the following plank under the caption Rural Credits: "We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration."

The denunciation of the administration rural credit bill was included at the earnest solicitation of Myron T. Herrick, candidate for the Republican nomination for senator of Ohio, and others with rural credit plans of their own.

Yesterday the house of representatives approved the conference report on the administration rural credits bill by the overwhelming vote of 313 to 10. The entire Republican membership of the house, with but eight exceptions, joined with all but two of the Democrats in voting for the bill, which with the signature of President Wilson will now become a law.

In view of the Republican denunciation of the bill a roll call was demanded, making a complete record of the repudiation by the Republicans in congress of the rural credits plank in the Chicago platform.

The bill provides for a federal farm loan board of five members, four to be named by the President and the fifth to be the secretary of the treasury. Twelve federal farm loan banks are to be authorized, with power to make loans of not less than $100 for periods of from five to 40 years.

GERMANS BEATEN BACK IN GREAT DRIVE IN WEST

British Forces Inaugurate Allies' Offensive Move Against Teutons; Frech Lend Them Support.

British Headquarters in France, July 1.—German first line trenches over a front of 20 miles north of the Somme river have been occupied by the English and French soldiers and in some instances the entente troops already have forced the Germans to evacuate their second line. The drive began at about 7:30 this morning, following a terrific bombardment of an hour and a half, which was the culmination of an artillery action which the English now have been keeping up for almost a week.

Reports received from the front up to 12:30 o'clock, five hours after the combined French and British offense was launched, showed that the allies had captured the towns of La Boiselle, Serre and Montauban, and Curlu and Faviere Woods. The main first line trenches over the entire front under attack are reported to have been stormed, and at various points the fighting has reached the main second line.

These reports show that the French and British, at the points of their furthest advance have broken through a distance of more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is 5½ miles east of the old British front, and Curlu Wood is six miles east-southeast of Albert.

Germans Without Food.

British trench mortars, which fire 35 shots to the minute, played a great part in cutting wire and destroying trenches.

Large numbers of the prisoners taken said that the British curtain of fire had prevented their getting food for the last five days.

A British staff officer who witnessed the advance and the junction of the French and English said that the French went into the attack as if on parade.

The French, co-operating to the south, have captured Curlu and Faviere woods. All the main first line trenches are reported to have been taken.

The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago and the bombardment of the rest of the line as well as the frequent raids which procured for British headquarters important information as to the disposition of the German generals uncertain as to the point at which they would be called upon to meet the brunt of the attack.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that the intention of an army to undertake an offensive has been so well advertised. A week ago when the German attacks against Verdun began to make further headway and it was feared the army of the crown prince was getting within a distance of Verdun which was dangerous for the allies, the British guns began to speak. Since then except for the hours when British infantrymen were raiding German trenches, a continual bombardment had been maintained.

Batteries which now are innumerable took turns at smashing the German defenses, destroying communication trenches and blowing up ammunition depots. New trench mortars, particularly destructive, tore away wire entanglements, broke down parapets and generally opened the way for men with rifles and bayonets. Big guns of 15 inches and other large calibres prevented the Germans from bringing up supports, wrecking everything in range.

The portion of the line selected by the British for the inauguration of the drive runs from Somme, northward, past Albert, to a point about eight miles south of Arras. It is on the section of the western front which runs, roughly, north and south, from the North sea through Belgium and northern France, before it swings sharply to the south and east and on to the Swiss border. Albert is about 70 miles northeast of Paris.

During the early stages of the battle of Verdun, when the French were compelled to bring up large reserves to meet the German drive, the British took over a long section of French trenches, and now hold about 90 miles of the western front. What remains of the Belgian army, under command of King Albert, is in the trenches from the North sea to a point near Lizerne, about six miles northeast of Ypres. The British army, under Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, holds the line from the junction with the Belgians as far as the Somme.

WILL AMERICA BECOME WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTER?

Thomas W. Lamont in Harper's.

We have with us today a set of theorists who declare that America will soon become the financial center of the world. They may be correct, but the phenomena upon which they base their theory have been in existence too short a time to warrant permanent deductions. The theory is one highly flattering to ourselves, but it is not unlikely to prove another great illusion. To be sure, for the moment the world seems to be financially at America's feet. One evidence of this is the heavy discount at which the currency equivalents of the different belligerents have been selling in this market. Even the pound sterling last August fell to $4.50—which means that whereas, ordinarily, to buy £1,000, one had to pay $4,865, one could then buy the same amount of sterling with only $4,500. And marks, francs, lire, kronen, and rubles have been at a far heavier discount.

Another evidence of financial ascendancy—and one more patent to the layman—lies in the considerable amount of foreign loans already taken by American investors. Following is a list of these principal loans, the total of which runs well over $1,000,000,000.

Anglo-French 5-yr. 5% External Loan	$ 500,000,000
British Bankers' credit	50,000,000
French Republic 1-yr. 5% Loan	30,000,000
French special credits	50,000,000
Government of the Dominion of Canada Notes and Bonds	120,000,000
Canadian provinces and municipalities	120,000,000
Italian Government 6% 1-yr. Convertible Gold Notes	25,000,000
Notes of the German Empire	25,000,000
Government of Switzerland 5% Gold Notes	15,000,000
Swedish Government 2-yr. 6% Gold Treasury Notes	5,000,000
Kingdom of Norway 6% Bonds and Notes	8,000,000
Government of the Argentine Nation Bonds and Notes	74,000,000
Panama, Bolivia and Costa Rica	4,500,000
Imperial Russian Government credits	32,000,000
Total	$1,058,500,000

Of all these loans, the issue, jointly by Great Britain and France, of $500,000,000 bonds, has been far and away the most important single financial episode of the war, from America's point of view. Not only is it the largest sum ever raised in America at any one time, but it has carried in its train much controversy, many features touching upon the political as well as the commercial life of the nation.

ABE MARTIN

Ever' once in a while we meet a feller who's tryin' t' walk across th' continent for a prize while th' ole time actor thought nothin' of it.

An automobile'll sell itself if th' feller has got th' price.

DAVID DUNNE

Copyright, 1913: Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

When the night of the senatorial contest came the floor, galleries and lobby of the House were crowded. The Doyles, M'ri and Joe were there, Janey intending home with her father, who had agreed to join the party.

"There'll be bigger doin's for me to Dave officiate at," he prophesied.

The quietly humorous young man wielding the gavel found it difficult to maintain quiet in the midst of such excitement, but he finally evolved order from Chaos.

Wilksley was the first candidate to be nominated, a gentleman from the seventh delivering a bombastic oration in pompous periods, accompanied by lofty gestures. He was followed by an understudy, who made an ineffective effort to support his predecessor.

"A ricochet shot," commented Joe. "Wait till Dave hits the bullseye."

The supporting representatives of the dark horse made short, forceful speeches. Then followed a brief intermission, while David called a substitute to the speaker's desk. He stepped to the platform to make the nominating speech for Hume, the speech for which everyone was waiting. There was a hush of expectancy, and M'ri felt little shivers of excitement creeping down her spine as she looked up at David, dauntless, earnest, and compelling, as he towered above them all.

In its simplicity, its ring of truth, and its weight of conviction, his speech was a masterpiece.

"A young Patrick Henry!" murmured the Judge.

M'ri made no comment, for in that flight of a second that intervened between David's speech and the roar of tumultous applause, she had heard a voice, a young exquisite voice, murmur with a little indrawn breath, "Oh, David!"

M'ri turned in surprise, and looked into the confused but smiling face of a lovely young girl, who said frankly and impulsively: "I don't know who Mr. Hume may be, but I do hope he wins."

M'ri smiled in sympathy, trying to place the resemblance. Then her gaze wandered to the man beside the young girl.

"You are Carey Winthrop!" she exclaimed. The man turned, and leaned forward.

"Mrs. Thorne, this is indeed a pleasure," he said, extending his hand.

Joe then swung his chair around into their vision.

"Oh, Joe!" cried the young girl ecstatically. "And where is Janey?"

The balloting was in progress, and there was opportunity for mutual recalling of old times. Then suddenly the sibilant sounds dropped to silence as the result was announced. Wilksley had the most votes, the dark horse the least; Hume enjoyed a happy medium, with 15 more to his count than forecast by the man behind the button, as Joe designated Knowles.

In the rush of action from the delegates, reporters, clerks, and messengers, the place resembled a beehive. Then came another ballot taking. Hume had gained 10 votes from the Wilksley men and 15 from the dark horse, but still lacked the requisite number.

From the little retreat where Hume's manager was ensconsed, with his hand on the throttle, David emerged. He looked confident and determined.

The third ballot resulted in giving Hume the entire added strength of the dark horse, and enough votes to elect. A committee was thereupon appointed to bring the three candidates to the house. When they entered and were escorted to the platform they each made a speech, and then formed a reception line. David stood apart, talking to one of the members. He was beginning to feel the reaction from the long strain he had been under and wished to slip away from the crowd. Suddenly he heard some one say:

"Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate you?"

CHAPTER IV.

He turned quickly, his heart thrilling at the charm in the voice, low, yet resonant, and sweet with a lurking suggestion of sadness.

A girl, slender and delicately made, stood before him, a girl with an exquisite grace and a nameless charm—the something that lurks in the fragrance of the violet. Her eyes were not the quiet, solemn eyes of the little princess of his fairy tales, but the deep, fathomless eyes of a maiden.

A reminiscent smile stole over his face.

"The little princess!" he murmured, taking her hand.

The words brought a flush of color to her fair face.

"The prince is a politician now," she replied.

"The prince has to be a politician to fight for his kingdom. Have you been here all the evening?"

"Yes father and I sat with your party. But you were altogether too absorbed to glance our way."

"Are you visiting in the city? Will you be here long?"

"For tonight only. I've been west with father, and we only stopped off to see what a senatorial fight was like; also, to hear you speak. Tomorrow we return east, and then mother and I shall go abroad. Father," calling to Mr. Winthrop, "I am renewing my acquaintance with Mr. Dunne."

"I wish to do the same," he said, extending his hand cordially. "I expect to be able to tell people some day that I used to fish in a country stream with the governor of this state when he was a boy."

After a few moments of general conversation they all left the statehouse together.

"Carey," said Mr. Winthrop, "I am going with the judge to the club, so I will put you in David's hands. I

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID ...OF THE... FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

COPYRIGHT 1913
A. C. McCLURG & COMPANY

Continued From First Page.

where it originated, what strange conjuction of ideas, but it came into mind full born, every detail clear, as if sent direct from God. I felt that I must try it, that it was a command. Impossible, impractical as it seemed at first—a wild, crazy dream—yet, as I thought upon it swiftly, realizing the impotency of delay, it assumed new power. Ay! its very audacity made it possible of success. And what else could I hope to do? To attack that band of red demons alone would be suicide; would only condemn me to the same fate which Brady faced. It would neither serve the hunter nor the girl; it would indeed be the last resort of a madman. Nor could I flee, a self-confessed coward, to seek my own safety in the woods, leaving them to their fate. Yet here was a chance to aid them, an opportunity to overcome numbers through superstitious fear, to smite those savages with terror. It seemed the emanation of a crazed brain—but it was not. There was reason back of it, and a knowledge of Indian nature. They would never stop to think, to reason, to consider; they would be struck by terror, by the ghosts of their own consciences—even the white leader—left with no thought but escape from the awful thing. I knew all this instantly—it leaped into my brain with sudden remembrance of my strange resemblance to that dead man, lying almost within reach of my arm. If he only could be made to appear again, stalking forth, from those shadows where he had been thrown into the glare of fire, a ghastly semblance plucked from the grave, it would be a sight to chill the blood, to send those murderes shrieking in flight into the black forest. And it could be done, it could be done!

I laughed at the simplicity of the scheme, yet it was a grim, quiet laugh, tinged with bitterness. It seemed to come from other lips than mine; to be a faint echo. If it failed—what then? Well, it was only death, and that would be sweeter than living, if I fled, a coward in the night. In Heaven's name I would try the trick; I felt in my heart I had the courage. With eyes on those figures blotting out the fire, their discordant yelling deadening all other sound, their whole attention centered now on savage vengeance, I crept over the log, and crouched low beside the motionless body. Ugh! but I dreaded to touch it, to feel the awfulness of clammy flesh. As the upturned face, with staring dead eyes, revealed indistinctly by the red glimmer, met my gaze, it was like looking into my own. For an instant it seemed as if I stared down at myself, bent above my own insensate body. A shudder ran through me, my hands shaking as with palsy. Yet I rallied, crushing back the benumbing horror of that vision, as the hateful voice of Lappin rose above the din:

"Ay! hold her there! Afraid of the cross? Well, I am not. Here, I'll show you how to deal with squaws. Now get the dry wood—there'll be some sweet singing presently. Oh, you'd like to get your hands on me, wouldn't you, Brady? Not this time, my boy. Hurry, up there! let's see the Yankee dance!"

My hand no longer trembled; the grip of my fingers was like steel. The dead man no longed appalled; he was but a corpse of whom I had use to save the living. Recklessly I stripped the red jacket from the body, ripped in the struggle with Lappin, and showing clearly the rent made by the knife, and crawled back over the log to put it on. Beyond my cover, not a dozen feet away, was a shallow ravine, and the light streaming through tree branches, fell upon a clay bank, gleaming a yellowish white. I reached it on hands and knees, streaking my face with moist clay, until it must have been ghastly, and plastering even more on my hair in horrible representation of the scalped victim.

Still unsatisfied, yet knowing of nothing else I could add, and warned by the shouts that I must act without delay, I stode forward to the edge of the wood, pausing there a moment to muster my courage and take one last glance at the scene revealed by the firelight. All the center of the opening seemed alive with Indians crowding forward about the prisoner, who stood bound to a stump, facing me. Other savages were running swiftly back and forth bearing armsful of dried wood, which were cast down at Brady's feet, the mass already rising above his knees. Excitement was evidenced in shouts and wild cries, in frenzied leaping, dancing and mad gesticulation. The Shawnee chief stood silent, with folded arms but burning eyes, while Lappin grasped Mademoiselle's shoulder, holding her to place in the front rank of those red demons, his voice shouting forth orders or taunting the motionless hunter, who made no reply. Rene was upon her knees, her face hidden, but I could see the white gleam of the crucifix as she held it forth in the glow of light. Brady's face was not toward me, nor revealed clearly by the fire, yet he held his head erect, his eyes roving over the devilish faces. The wounded jaw was bound about with a strip of bloody rag. Without speaking, it yet seemed to me he mocked them. Once he twisted in his bonds and gazed at her as if he would utter some word, but changed his mild, and, for the first time, a look of pain swept into his face. Lappin saw the effort called oue some foul insult, and a warrior sprang forward, striking the defenseless man across the lips and driving his head back against the stump.

The vicious act drove me mad, and I stepped forth into the open, flinging my gun down in the underbrush. No eye in all that swarm was turned my way. In silence I moved forward until I was within a few yards of the struggling mass. Then I stopped, full in the red glare of fire, my arms uplifted, and gave utterance to a deep sepulchral groan. God alone knows how awful was the apparition. To them, in startled horror, I was the dead man, standing there with ghastly face and arms outstretched, my appearance rendered more terrible by the fitful gleam of fire, revealing features and form, glowing on torn red jacket, and head slashed by scalping knife, behind me the night and the black woods. No doubt it was a sight to bring fear to any heart, but to those murderers, their minds poisoned by superstition, it brought panic—a terror too terrible to resist. They knew me in the instant; I was the spirit of the dead: I had come back for vengeance; with clammy hands I was clutching for them: with sightless eyes I was seeking them out. There was one yell, breathing forth the terror of their souls; I saw eyes, wild with horror, staring at me; I saw men run and fall, scramble to their feet, and run again; I saw leaping bodies fight like fiends in an effort to get free. Sis-e-te-wah, struck by the rush, shrieked like a woman, stared toward me from where he lay on the ground, found his feet and ran. I caught glimpse of Rene's face uplifted, the cross still before her eyes; of Lappin, hurled over by the rush, trampled into the earth by flying feet, finally regain his knees, his face white as death, as he stared back toward me with protruding eyes.

Again I groaned, the unearthly sound rising even above the din, seemingly echoed by the great forest and flung back to earth again by the black curtain overhead. Ay! it was an eery sound! It even made my own flesh creep. Crazed by the terror of it, panic-stricken by the fears of others, the fur trader leaped to his feet, flung forward his rifle and fired. The ball sang past my ear, and I walked straight toward him, my ghastly face exposed to the fire, my hands reaching out in blind clutching. With one yell, piercing, the yelp of a frightened wolf, he turned and dashed for the woods, staring back over his shoulder even as he crashed headling into the underbrush. For fear they might pause when once under cover—the first spasm of terror gone—I ran forward to the forest edge, giving utterance to another groan to spur them on. But this was not needed—terror, awful terror had struck into their very souls. Not one doubted the evidence of his own eyes; they had seen the dead walk; their murdered and scalped victim rise again in ghost-like semblance, and they thought of nothing but escape—to get beyond the reach of those hands, the gaze of those accusing eyes. They were mad with the ghastly horror. I could hear the fleeing bodies crash blindly into the underbrush, the discordant cries dying in the distance, the occasional thud as some frightened savage struck against a tree in the dark, or fell sprawling to the ground.

It was all over with so quickly I could scarcely realize what had actually occurred. I stood there myself stunned, and witless, gazing into the black woods, as if I had lost my mind. I knew I had won; that my plan had worked even better than my dream; that we were alone, unguarded, the savages gone. I knew this, and yet my mind, dazed, excited, failed to grasp the significance of the fact. I stood grasping a tree, listening to the sound that came fainter and fainter from the forest, gasping for breath. A tear stole down my cheek, and I swept it away, angry at this evidence of weakness. Then I laughed and swore, my nerves dancing like so many demons. They were gone—gone! those merciless red devils, those accursed murderers, those fiends in human guise. Nor was it likely they would stop in their mad flight until they dropped from sheer exhaustion, or the dawn of another day brought with it fresh courage. In the dark woods every gloomy tree would be a new apparition, every gleam of star-light through the branches a menacing ghost. The wind in the leaves, the skurrying of wild animals in the thicket, would send them on, shrieking and panic-stricken, pursued by that ghastly thing with whitened face and clammy, outstretched hands.

To Be Continued.

Destroying Fleas.

It is not an easy matter to get rid of fleas when a house or barn is well infested. Clean out and burn all rubbish from beneath infested buildings, leaving the surface of the ground as bare as possible. Apply over the surface as evenly as possible, a dressing of 20 pounds air-slaked lime, three pounds powdered sulphur and one pound fresh buhac powder, thoroughly mixed and dry. Spray the underpinnings of the building, also the drives and walks if the latter are of sand, gravel or dirt, with kerosene emulsion at the rate of one part of stock solution of the emulsion to 10 parts of water.

To make the emulsion dissolve one-half pound of laundry soap in two gallons of boiling water, then remove from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene. Stir the mixture violently with a force pump, or otherwise, until it becomes a creamy mass and will not separate on cooling. This requires from five to 10 minutes.

If you have dogs or cats either get rid of them or get rid of the fleas which infest them. They should be bathed weekly in a 5 per cent solution of creolin, and buhac powder must be used liberally about their sleeping quarters.

Potash Substitutes.

Rotation of crops is the best plan to follow because the continuous growing of the same crop on a piece of land draws heavily upon certain kinds of plant food. Dr. William P. Brooks, director of the Massachusetts station, says that nothing will wholly take the place of potash for crops, but next to that would be nitrate of soda, for the chemical action of soda tends to unloose potash in the soil.

Acid phosphates should also be used. At the present price of potash corn stalks are worth $10 per ton for the potash in them. The effect of lime on crops has been exaggerated. It is injurious rather than beneficial in growing tobacco, but is better for onions and he recommends it for this purpose. Land plaster is better than lime for tobacco.

SILO FILLING POWER COSTS LESS NOW

If every dollar counts with you and you have none to waste. Remember: You can't beat WITTE prices.

If money is no object to you and you want the best engine regardless of price. Remember: You can't beat WITTE quality.

WITTE ENGINES BUILT BY EXPERTS

Read These New Prices

2 H-P, - $29.95
3 H-P, - 47.85
4 H-P, - 64.75
6 H-P, - 89.90
8 H-P, - 129.80

Write for prices on 12, 16 and 22 H-P. sizes.

We want to prove this to you before you send us a cent. Ask for our 90 day trial offer; our easy payment plan; 5-year guarantee. Factory to user. Ask for complete price list on all styles, Kerosene, Gasoline, Naptha, Distillate or Gas; Portable, Saw-Rig. All sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2617 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2617 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader tell me what is the matter with one of my hens? She acts alright, eats heartily and sings. I have seen her in the coop looking at the nests as if she was going to get in one of them, but she walks with her tail dragging on the ground. Is she too fat? She can run, but when she goes to pick up anything it seems as if she was so heavy behind that she cannot get her head down to the ground.—T., Michigan.

Cattle Disease.

I would like to make a few suggestions to my fellow farmers through this department. The season when the foot and mouth disease is likely to break out is here again as well as the fly season. By close observation you will discover a very small fly that farmers know as the horn fly. It works at the base of the horn or just on the top of the hoof of cattle. Sometimes they become so numerous they even bury themselves in the flesh, especially that around the top of the hoof. This causes the cow to lick her feet viciously. The flies and the licking together soon create a raw sore We have discovered that a raw sore on man or beast when exposed to the dew on some kinds of vegetation produces poison. The cow will continue to lick the sore because it is her only defense, and this poisons the mouth. I have seen both feet and mouth get very bad, the cow scarcely being able to eat or walk. This malady might be easily mistaken for foot and mouth disease but any good anti-fly dope might prevent it. On our milch cows we used to spread axle grease around the hoofs every two or three days. But after the sores are once formed you cannot cure them while your cows are exposed to the fly.—John R. Piercy.

The Rat Pest.

I have a log house that is weather boarded and sealed on the inside but rats get in between the walls and I cannot get them out. They will not eat the poison I set for them, but come out at night and do much damage. Will you tell me what to do?—J., Tennessee.

Poison, traps and ratproof construction of buildings form the best method of getting rid of the pest. The best substance to use for poisoning them is barytes or barium carbonate mixed with oatmeal, the combined materials being made into a stiff dough by the use of water. This has the advantage of acting so slowly that the victims generally leave the premises in search of water. The guillotine trap, recently introduced, forms an effective instrument of getting rid of the pests. A strong coiled spring brings down a crosspiece that kills the rat. Much of the damage that rats cause may be prevented by the use of cement in constructing cellars, basements and foundations generally.

Concerning Goats.

I noticed in the Blade where one reader writes that he is the owner of a goat and two kids. As there are some parties in this city who have been saying they would like to own goats I would like to know something of the profit there may be in keeping one. Will the contributor please tell something concerning the raising of goats and the profits of the business?—M., West Virginia.

Strawberry Culture.

Please tell us something about raising strawberries, when to set out the plants and the best way to prepare the ground.—S., Illinois.

For the largest and best returns from small fruits such as strawberries it is best to plant on new land. The strawberry is fruited by most growers only one or two seasons, and after the fruit has been gathered the plants and mulch are plowed under. The land is then devoted to some crop, such as celery or late cabbage, that may be planted after the middle of July. New land, old pasture or clover sod is planted with potatoes or some other hoed crop to get rid of the white grub. The following spring strawberry plants are set out as early as the land will work up fine and mellow. Some growers further prepare land of this kind by sowing a crop of peas and barley after the potatoes; or sufficient organic matter may be incorporated by plowing under a heavy dressing of manure in the fall. Thorough cultivation must be practiced and all weeds kept down from the time the plants are set until the ground freezes in the fall.

In the north the beds must be protected in winter from freezing and thawing. A covering of straw, old hay, coarse, strawy manure, pine needles or other light material, put on just before freezing weather, will serve. Only a light covering, two or three inches thick, is needed, just enough to shade the ground, as the injury comes from the tearing action on the roots and crowns by freezing and thawing, and the lifting of the plants out of the ground.

THE GARDEN

Seed Potatoes.

The farmer should pay particular attention to seed potatoes at this time of the year, as the use of good seed will increase the yield. Two methods of developing high-grade seed potatoes are tuber-unit and hill selection.

If the tuber-unit method is used, the most perfectly shaped tuber of from 6 to 8 ounces in weight should be selected from the bin, quartered and dropped consecutively in the row about 10 or 12 inches apart in the furrow. Any tubers that are discolored or show signs of disease should not be used. If a space is left between each set off ours, the grower can readily tell any variation in vigor and uniformity between the units, or any mixtures that may occur in the variety. At digging time the product of each unit is harvested separately, marked and placed in small sacks. Ten of the best tubers from each unit should be selected for the next season's planting.

At harvesting time only the potatoes from the most promising plants should be saved, if the hill-selection method is used. Keep the progeny of each hill separate. Five or more tubers should be planted from each hill-selection. They should be planted on the tuber-unit basis.

For the successful practice of these two methods the grower should have a breeding plat. It can be handled conveniently if it is a part of the regular field. As many rows as will be required for the selected tubers should be set aside. A fertilizer should be distributed with the potato planter by removing the disks, and setting the plow a trifle deeper. If a plow is used in covering, care should be exercised to avoid displacing the seed pieces.

Asparagus Culture.

Much of the success of asparagus any year depends on the behavior of the crop the previous year. One company of New Jersey, whose operations are unusually successful, have about thirty acres in this crop. Those growers emphasize the following points:

When the cutting has not been continued late one year, and the season has been favorable to growth of tops, and when there have been no severe droughts, the crop is earlier the following year than when reverse conditions have prevailed. Their practice is to cut from the opening of the season until the third week in June at least. They shorten up when the market rules low and cutting becomes unprofitable. But they find that it is not wise to stop cutting much before the second week in June, because there is too much of a chance for rust spores carried over winter to spread the disease. By the third week the spores will have germinated and died for lack of asparagus stalks to live upon.

Another point is that the tops produce less seed when they start late—a strength-saving process since seed production requires more food and energy than does stalk-growing.

The demand for green "grass" is far greater than for the white or blanched asparagus. To grow this the crowns are planted only two furrows deep and ridged slightly. For white stalks the planting is deeper and the ridging extensive.

For areas as large as half an acre or larger, it pays, in Barton Brother's estimation, to grow crowns from seed rather than to buy them, because thorough cultivation may be given and the cost can be reduced to a minimum. Then, too, the inferior ones may be discarded and only the choicest transplanted.

The distances favored are six feet between rows and twenty inches between plants. Manure is not used by Barton Brothers, but the plants are given an application, soon after setting, of a high-grade general commercial fertilizer. In three or four weeks a top-dressing of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda is given, and in July a mixture of nitrate and tankage—about 100 pounds each per acre. These applications, especially the latter, help produce inter crops of annual truck between the asparagus rows. Producing beds get the same care and an additional dressing of nitrate and tankage.

Spring care consists of disk harrowing and slight ridging over the rows. At the close of the cutting season the land is again lisked, smooth-harrowed two days, and the cultivator used thereafter till the tops interfere with the work.

POULTRY

Feeding Chicks.

Raising and feding young chicks at this period of the year is comparatively easy in itself and yet we sometimes think it is a very difficult task. Much depends on the care the first days of their existence.

After about three weeks finely cut bone and crushed corn in small quantity is much relished. A mash of shorts, corn meal, stale bread, etc., may now be given. For drink I give water or skimmed milk or both. Grit of all kinds is placed where the little fellows can get at it from the first.

The chickens need good, healthy feed regularly given at the early stage of their existence, at least four times a day, but only in small quantities. After five or six weeks of age, three times a day is sufficient. This, however, will give the chicks no time to get very hungry.

Get Rid of Mites.

If you are going to be a successful poultryman, young man, you must get after the mites. They sap all the life out of the hens, and cut down the egg supply enormously. They kill off large numbers of the most promising chicks. They are the worst enemies with which your flock has to contend.

But you can get rid of them if you will. Have a thorough house cleaning some fine day. Clean up the dirty floor. Take out the roosts and scrape them, and clean out the dirty nests. If they are too badly infested, burn them up and make some new ones. Brush down the cobwebs from the corners.

Then take a spray pump and spray the whole inside of the poultry house, getting into all the cracks and corners with a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid to 10 of kerosene. This kills any of the mites which may have fled to the cracks and crevices for safety. After this is dry, put on the whitewash. It may be put on with the same spray pump, but it sticks better and lasts longer if it is put on with a brush. Lice and mites can't stand whitewash.

After the whitewash has thoroughly dried, refit the house with clean roosts and nests, and put some clean straw on the floor. If you wish, you can dust the hens off with lice powder before admitting them to the house. Repeat dusting again in about a week, or better, apply the blue ointment. It is a very good time to do the job. If you will do this you will find that the lice have departed for some other henhouse whose owner is not so good a poultryman as you.

For
Pure Goodness
and delicious, snappy flavor no other food-drink equals

POSTUM

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, it has the rich snap and tang of high-grade Java coffee, yet contains no harmful elements.

This hot table drink is ideal for children and particularly satisfying to all with whom coffee disagrees.

Postum comes in two forms: The original **Postum Cereal** requires boiling; **Instant Postum** is made in the cup instantly, by adding boiling water.

For a good time at table and better health all 'round, Postum tells its own story.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Broody Hens.

The sensible way to treat a broody hen is to treat her as a laying hen. She has temporarily stopped laying, and with proper treatment can soon be brought to laying again. The practical and humane way is to confine her in an open, airy coop in sight of the outside hens, and provide roost for her at night. While confined, give the same, or better, care in the way of food, drink and comfort as the hens outside receive.

Confining a broody hen for a day or longer in a tub of water where she must stand up continuously, or hanging her up in a sack for three days without food or water are methods that are neither humane nor economical.

Raising Guineas.

Just a few words about the profits derived by raising the guinea fowl. Some of you will say it does not pay to raise them. Well, perhaps not, so far as a mere matter of dollars and cents are concerned, but if we sum up the profits made by these birds in other ways than just the weight and price, there may be still enough good found about them to make them a valuable bird about the farm, says a writer.

The guinea does not grow to any great size; they average 20 cents per head at selling time. Why this is, I do not know, for if the guineas be shipped alive by poultry raiser to any good, reliable city market, they will bring about $6 per dozen. This should put guinea raising in quite a different light.

Guineas are a very noisy bird and if a few adult fowls are kept the loss of young poultry about the farm by hawks and crows is certain to be greatly reduced. These barnyard enemies seem to have but little use for the guinea's noisy and disagreeable nature. Guineas are great rustlers, and it does not take much feed to mature them. Also they are great insect destroyers. This alone makes them worth their keeping to the farmer. About the only care they require is when quite young, but they are not very difficult to raise, if their natures are properly understood and respected.

We prefer to set the eggs with a good chicken hen, giving her about 18 eggs. If not neglected in the incubation period, nearly every egg will hatch. When quite young they are somewhat delicate and do not do well if exposed to too hot sunshine, nor will they do well if confined too closely. The best place for them is in the orchard, where there is plenty of shade and no tall weeds wherein rats can harbor. The feed may consist of hard boiled eggs, cracker crumbs or cracked wheat when they are quite young. Cornmeal does not make very good feed for young guineas, but it can be used if ground very fine. It must be fed dry. Also see that they have a good supply of clean drinking water at all times in hot weather.

THE DAIRY

Dairy Advice.

Creamery men advise the farmer to sell only rich cream because it is an advantage to all parties concerned. Every bit of skim-milk is needed on the farm as feed for calves, chickens and pigs, and it does harm instead of good if sent to market in the cream. Of course, if the cream is sold by the pint or quart, instead of on a butter-fat basis, the story is somewhat different, but wherever the grading system is in operation, every bit of skim-milk marketed is worse than wasted so far as both buyer and seller are concerned.

Estimates of returns from four herds show that the profits over feed between calving (labor, manure, and calf not included), ranged between $52.98 and $96.69 per head for the year.

Stable Flies.

The pesky stable flies are a great source of annoyance to the cows and the cause of considerable loss of milk and vitality. They are seldom killed by the lash of the cow's switch and when disturbed they rise in a mass for two or three feet and then settle down on another part of the cow's body. As they are not attracted by bait it is not easy to catch or kill them.

One bright dairymaid of observing mind saw their peculiar habit of rising and settling in a bunch, says a writer, so she pinned some sticky fly paper to a sack and laid it over the cows shoulders. In this way she soon trapped most of the flies. By doing this early in the summer you will prevent their breeding and, as they do not travel except on an animal, you will be rid of them for the season.

Another effective way to get rid of the stable fly is to catch them in a net. Make it of a fine quality of mosquito netting at least 18 inches long. On the end of a short handle tie a wire loop 15 to 18 inches in diameter and fasten the net to the loop. As the flies rise in a cloud you can catch many of them with a swift scoop of the net. In a few minutes you can get most of the flies which annoy the cows.

Cream Testing.

One of the most common causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the man who sells cream on the butter-fat basis, rises from variations in the test. This is especially true if each can is tested separately and the best way for the seller to convince himself that the tester is neither careless nor dishonest is to secure a little outfit for himself.

A change in the speed of the separator immediately causes a change in the tests of the cream, the higher the speed the greater the amount of skim-milk thrown out and so the higher the test of the cream secured. Putting it in another way, a low speed results in a larger quantity of thinner cream.

The use of the float does not always insure a uniform flow of milk into the separator, because the faucet may not always be opened equally wide and the flow will be more rapid when the tank is full than when it is nearly empty. Anything which makes the inflow more rapid will increase the proportion of skim-milk which goes through, and lower the test of the cream secured.

The amount of water used in flushing may easily be varied a pint or more, and this without any other cause or variation may change the test by two, three, or even four or five per cent.

The test is, of course, readily controlled by means of the cream screw, but as it is seldom changed in this way, on the average farm, there should be no trouble because of variation from this source.

Variations in cream tests are practically never caused by changes in the feed of the cow as every well informed cream seller is now aware.

Mistakes are most likely to result from carelessness in taking samples, as they must be very carefully and skillfully taken if they are to tell the truth and result in a fair payment, but actual dishonesty is probably much rarer than many sellers believe. A clever thief would manipulate the reported test in such a way as not to arouse the suspicion that an honest report sometimes brings up in the mind of the man wh odoes not consider all the possible hidden causes of variation. —Mo. Ag. College.

THE ORCHARD

Starting Young Trees.

The center of the young tree should be pruned out, leaving from three to five main limbs to form the framework of the tree. This gives a tree with an open center, to admit sunlight, and with broad spreading limbs. A broad, low tree is easy to handle and fruits better.

Peach trees are pruned most severely of any of our orchard fruits. In addition to thinning out surplus limbs the main limbs should be cut back one-third to one-half of each season's growth. Cut the outward growing side limbs, so as to favor an open spreading top. Apples, pears and American plums should be given essentially the same shape of framework but cut back with a medium degree of severity. Sour cherries are pruned least of all our fruit trees at the Missouri station. They should have the open center and spreading main limbs.

From time to time during the summer, go over the young trees to guide their growth. If too many limbs are starting from a given point, they may be thinned to the required number. If a rank limb tends to fill the center or cross other limbs, it may be removed.

Grape Berry Worm.

One of the most serious pests of the grape industry within recent years is the grape berry worm, a small insect that bores into the young grapes and causes them to be worthless for marketing. Entomologists at the Ohio station have been studying this moth since 1906 in the Lake Erie section. The two broods of the moth are easily controlled by proper spray measures. In some cases large vineyards have been so infested with the insect that the crops were not worth picking. In others where the owners sprayed the vines carefully, less than 1% of the crop was injured.

The first spray is applied when the grapes are about ⅛ of an inch in diameter. Four pounds of arsenate of lead paste is used with the 2-3-50 formula of bordeaux mixture and two pounds of dissolved soft soap as a sticker. About six weeks later, or August 3-12, the same mixture is again applied to kill the second brood. Hand spraying is preferable to machine application. The station experts say that sprayings at other times have failed to control the grape-berry worm in Ohio.

Arsenate of Lead.

Arsenate of lead is the most generally used insecticide now on the market. It is considered the standard of all arsenical sprays for use against the chewing insects. In the past it has been used almost entirely in the wet or paste form. The federal insecticide laws require that in this form it contain not more than 50 per cent water and not less than 12½ per cent arsenic oxide, and not over three-fourths of one per cent soluble arsenic.

In the dry lead the water is absent, so the percentages of chemicals present would be double what they are in the paste.

The inspection by both the federal and state authorities is so strict that it is only very rarely that a sample is found that is not up to the standard required for the chemical ingredients. This does not necessarily mean that a lead arsenate is as good for an insecticide as it should be. Much depends upon its mechanical condition.

Arsenate of lead does not go into solution. If it did, it would burn the foliage. It is only in suspension. The finer the particles the better it will remain in suspension in the water, and the more uniformly it can be distributed over the foliage or fruit. So it is important in buying the paste lead to see that it is a smooth, uniform product with no granules that can be felt between the finger and thumb. The powder should be a light, fluffy product that will not settle into a solid mass in the container.

The experience of growers that have used both forms demonstrates that equally good results can be expected from the paste or powder when the above requirements are met.—Col. Ag. College.

LIVE STOCK

Roots for Sheep.

Outside of pure-bred circles there are very few root crops grown for sheep in this country. They are considered as a rather expensive crop in that they require considerable labor in production. Even on pure-bred farms here in the corn belt they have been somewhat replaced by silage, a cheaper feed and one more easily produced, says a writer. However, roots still hold an important place in feeding pure-breds and show sheep because they produce size, bone, and firm flesh.

Mangles and sugar beets can probably be produced as cheaply in the corn belt as any of the root crops, and they yield on the average around 10 tons per acre. On some of the richer prairie soils they will average 12 to 15 tons per acre. Last year was an unusually good one in which to produce root crops and I observed one field that yielded over 30 tons per acre. Such a yield would be impossible year after year, but it does point out what might be obtained by way of a maximum yield.

Rutabagas and turnips are excellent to keep the young lambs growing in the summer. In fact, they are the favorite root crops among English sheep feeders, but in this country, and especially in the central states, the hot summers seem to affect their development to some extent. It is much as one man said to me not long ago: "Rutabagas and turnips seem to grow nothing but a shell when the summer is rather dry and hot."

Pound for pound the carrot is considered the most valuable root crop, but it is costly to grow and will not yield like mangels. All points considered, it seems that the mangel or sugar beet is the most profitable and highest yielding root crop to be grown in the middle west. We are told by many breeders that there is a possibility of causing urinary troubles in rams by feeding mangels; but nevertheless I know other breeders who feed mangels with apparently no bad results.

Aside from roots, I might say that pumpkins make an excellent feed for sheep. Lambs relish pumpkins and they learn to eat them very quickly when they are sliced and salted. They are of considerable value for ewe lambs that are to be put in the flock as breeders.

Poll Evil in Horses.

Poll evil is not difficult to cure if taken in time. The swelling should be bathed with warm water and vinegar twice a day and some liniment applied. A good liniment for this purpose has frequently been advertised in this paper. The swelling will usually go down and if the cause of the trouble is removed there will be no after effects.

If the affection is of long standing, six months for instance as in this case, an abcess will form and unless it is opened the pus will burrow down into the bones of the neck. Such cases are harder to treat. The abcess should be lanced and the pus washed out with warm water to which some good antiseptic has been added. When thoroughly clean swab dry with absorbent cotton and apply once a day some of the following mixture: Creosote, one ounce; oil of cloves, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce. The wound should be handled very carefully to prevent infection.

Should the bones of the neck be affected an experienced veterinarian should be consulted for the animal's neck may be left stiff after the sore has healed.

Careless Feeding.

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by careless feeding and watering.

Never water a horse immediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach before it is properly mixed with the stomach juices and is liable to cause colic. It is safer to water the horse before feeding grain.

If the horse is very warm let him drink a few swallows and then hold his head up for a minute or two and thus cool his stomach slowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. You can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you but will take several minutes for the first few swallows.

When horses are brought in hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously, and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to exercise their own judgment in the selection of their feed.

While waiting for them at the watering trough, the time can be profitably used in removing the harness, at least the collar, and cooling the shoulders by washing in cold water. Removing the hot harness in a hot barn during the hot noon hour, is a great relief to the horse and is really worth while.

When a horse becomes colicky or is foundered from too much grain or cold water on a warm stomach, there is no one to blame but the one who had him in charge, and it is he who must be charged with either ignorance or carelessness. Horses are worth money and their services are indispensable. Their care and management should be given more conideration.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

Horse Notes.

Don't overload your horses.

Don't feed too much corn in hot weather.

Don't make sudden changes in the feed.

Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stables.

Don't feed grain to warm horses. Give them hay first.

Don't allow the harness, especially the collar, to chafe, nor neglect to clean the harness once in a while.

Don't expect your horses to relish their feed unless the mangers are clean.

Don't let your horses drink a large amount of water on coming into the stable very warm. Allow them to cool off a bit first.

Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs leveled, and the shoes set if they are worth it.—H. Preston Hoskins, Minnesota Agricultural College.

FARM BRIEFS

The first principle of farming is to put the tools in the dry as soon as through using them; even a hoe costs money.

Never put colts in a pasture fenced with barbed wire. If you have a pasture thus fenced, put a strong board at the top, over the wire.

The big fly traps are very efficient in the stables. Place one on the back porch and several in the barns and stables. Five or six are none too many for most farms. Make them 15 inches square and 30 inches high, if you cannot buy them.

The sow, while suckling her pigs, should be kept as quiet as possible. She should not be expected to root for her living.

Considering the high cost of labor the mechanical milker is one of the most practical investments that the dairyman can possibly make. It not only cuts his labor cost in two, but he can make a better grade of milk and his cows will maintain their normal flow to the end.

Don't wait until the log chain breaks before you get that weak link replaced with a new one. The sudden breakage may seriously injure a horse.

Cow-peas can be sown as late as the middle of June and furnish a supplemental pasture for pigs. The seedbed must be worked to a fine condition.

The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into the open air on sunny days.

The hit-or-miss farmer may raise good crops, but if he misses a crop he has not the knowledge to tell why his crop failed, and so he does not avoid the same trouble in the future. "Knowledge is power" with farmer mechanic.

Do not let any bull run with the dairy herd. The young bull may be injured, and the old bull may injure someone.

It is a mistake to construct small calf pens or to crowd the pens full of calves. A box stall or pen, 10x12 feet square, is of splendid size, for the accommodation of four or five calves and for their convenient feeding.

If you show fight with a bully horse the jig is up. Keep cool, and, 10 to 1, the horse will cool off in a few minutes, too.

Sheep are termed "the animal with the golden hoof."

Persistent trapping and breaking up of nests, at intervals from 10 to 15 days, will very greatly reduce the visible supply of English sparrows, especially if the people of the whole neighborhood work together. Some people put up nest boxes for the sparrows to use, and not only destroy the nests but catch the sparrows at night by the use of a net on a pole.

Cover up the cracks in the corn stable.

Try the new things, in a small way at first.

Many flowering annuals, such as petunias and portulacas, may be sown in the open ground, as soon as it is well warmed.

The chinch bug sucks the juices of corn, wheat, sorghum and other plants of the grass family. They may be trapped in dusty ditches, if they go from wheat to corn, or in rainy weather an oil or tar barrier may be necessary. If they get to the corn spray it with soapsuds, emulsion or tobacco solutions. The clump forming grasses by roadsides and in wasteplands may be burned in late fall and early winter to kill chinch bugs which collect there for the winter.

Agriculture is what colleges teach, farming is what men do for a living.

Use plenty of manure in the garden. Good cultivation and plenty of plant food is responsible for most of the "good luck."

Peaches are a perishable product and the farmer, with a large crop in prospect, can scarcely begin too soon to study the marketing facilities. A fine local market for peaches is an asset to the grower. The less competition you are forced to meet on the large city markets the more sure you will be of profitable prices for your peaches. Study the home market.

Farm scales have a profitable effect on the town scales.

Cease cutting asparagus late in June. Cut down all stalks and work as much well-rotted manure into soil as possible.

Lowest Price Ever Made on World's Best ROOFING

Absolute "rock bottom" prices have now been reached on the greatest roofing. Don't invest a cent in new roof covering, siding or ceiling for any building until you first get Edward's wonderful freight prepaid money-saving offer direct from the world's largest factory of its kind.

EDWARDS Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles

outlast three or four ordinary roofs yet they actually cost less! No painting or repairs necessary; rot-weather—rust-proof. Insurance rate is less because Edwards guarantees their roof against lightning. Easy to lay—no special tools needed.

Every sheet of Edwards Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling or finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive Tightcote patented process after sheet has been stamped and resquared. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust and corrode. Edges and nail holes can't rust.

Garage $69.50 Up

Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of Portable, Fireproof, Metal Garages, $69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings 64-Page Garage Catalog—FREE.

Freight Prepaid Offer

on the lowest prices ever made on world's best roofing. We make and sell direct from our big factory of any kind, Edwards Reo Tightcote Steel Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing at bed-rock bargain prices, saving you all "in-between" middlemen's profits. Write for Free Roofing Samples and your copy of Roofing Catalog No. 775

The Edwards Mfg. Co.
725-775 Pike Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio

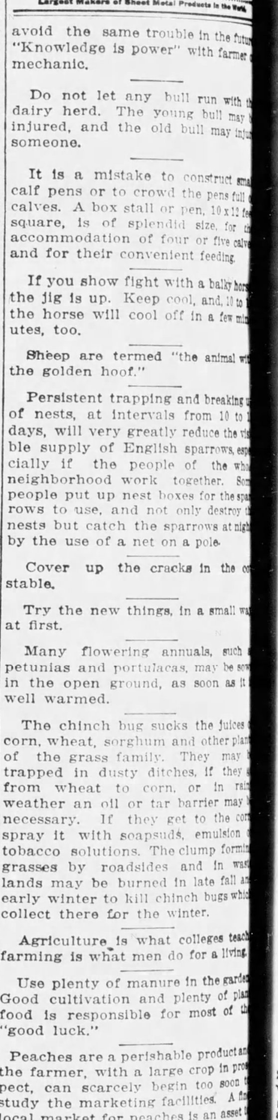
Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device protecting nail heads from the weather and making the roof absolutely water-tight.

Please send FREE samples, Roofing Book and prices and "World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 775

Name.....

Address.....

Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER

Makes An Extra Loaf From The Same Materials

A teaspoonful of HO-MAYDE Bread Improver mixed in the water with the yeast gives you an additional amount of bread from the same baking materials.

HO-MAYDE shortens the time for making and gives the bread a lighter, whiter and sweeter quality. There are positively no failures.

In using HO-MAYDE you eliminate all possible chance of sour or chilled dough.

HO-MAYDE is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, wholesome and dependable.

If unable to secure HO-MAYDE at your grocery, we will mail it for 15c. Send for free sample.

Ho-Mayde Products Co.
Detroit, Mich.

SENTRY'S SHOTS HALT MEXICANS AT BORDER

Nogales, Ariz., June 28.—Shots were exchanged shortly before midnight last night between a sentry squad on the west side of town and a detachment of Mexican soldiers.

The corporal in charge of the post reported that he challenged the Mexicans, that they continued to advance without replying and that after they were well over the line, they fired a shot at him. He then ordered his squad to fire, retreating to a point 50 yards north of the line to prevent being flanked. The Mexicans retreated.

When reserve companies of infantry were rushed to the line, the Mexican border guard opposite withdrew into the Mexican town. About 20 shots were fired by the United States troops.

A Mexican officer then rode up to the customs house and said his men had been fired on while they were on their side. Major William Brooke, officer of the guard, said every sentry was posted well back of the line. No casualties were reported by the Mexicans.

Later the reserve troops were withdrawn.

MARINE IS KILLED IN SANTO DOMINGO FIGHT

Washington, June 29.—One American marine was killed and another wounded in a battle Tuesday between marines and natives near Monte Cristo, Santo Domingo. After an hour's battle the Americans captured two trenches the natives had evacuated. In a report of the fight to the Navy Department Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of American forces in Santo Domingo, said the dead man was John Acriment of the Twenty-seventh Company of marines. Albert Vieldaum was wounded.

GERMAN-AMERICANS WILL FORM REGIMENT

Elizabeth, N. J., June 30.—German-Americans of Elizabeth and Union county took the first steps yesterday to organize a volunteer regiment for service in Mexico. At a meeting in Broeker hall it was announced that the regiment woluld have its full complement within 24 hours. Chris von der Hayden of 90 West Jefferson street, who is in charge of the recruiting, says his regiment will include a large number who have seen service in the German army.

WAR FINAL MOVE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Declares Honor of Country Will Not Be Enhanced by Fight.

New York, July 1.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press club banquet last night that he will not countenance war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carrq out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

The President's audience, composed of newspaper men, state and municipal political leaders and others prominent in public life, signified their endorsement of his position by repeated outbursts of applause. When he asked if the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico, shouts of "no" came from all parts of the banquet hall. A similar response was made to his query whether it is America's duty to "carry self-defense to the point of dictation into the affairs of another people."

The President dwelt also on his efforts to serve the whole people, thousands of whom, he said, are appealing to him to maintain peace as long as possible.

The President's Address.

President Wilson said:

"I realize that I have done a very imprudent thing; I have come to address this thoughtful company of men without any preparation whatever.

"There is something very oddly contradictory about the effect you men have on me. You are sometimes, particularly in your photographic enterprises, very brutal to me, and you sometimes invade my privacy even to the extent of formulating my judgments before they are formed, and yet I am tempted, when I stand face to face with you, to take off all guard and merely expose myself to you as the fallible human being that I am.

"Mr. Colby said something that was among the few things I had forecast to say myself. He said that there are some things which it is really useless to debate, because they go as a matter of course.

"Of course it is our duty to prepare this nation to take care of its honor and of its institutions. Why debate any part of that, except the detail, except the plan itself, which is always debatable?

"Of course it is the duty of government, which it will never overlook, to defend the territory and people of this country. It goes without saying that it is the duty of the administration to have constantly in mind with the utmost sensitiveness every point of national honor.

"But, gentlemen, after you have said and accepted these obvious things, your program of action is still to be formed. When will you act and how will you act?

Easy to Strike.

"The easiest thing is to strike. The brutal thing is the impulsive thing. No man has to think before he takes aggressive action, but before a man really conserves the honor by realizing the details of the nation, he has to think exactly what he will do and how he will do it.

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any act of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and destructive neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States?

"Do you think that it our duty to carry self-defense to a point of dictation into the affairs of another people? The ideals of America are written plain upon every page of American history.

Not the Boss.

"And I want you to know how fully I realize whose servant I am. I do not own the government of the United States, even for the time being. I have no right in the use of it to express my own passions. I have no right to express my own ambitions for the development of America if those ambitions are not coincident with the ambition of the nation itself.

"And I have constantly to remind myself that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, that I am the servant of the rank and file of the People of the United States.

"I get a great many letters, my fellow citizens, from important and influential men in this country, but I get a great many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble women, from people whose names have never been heard and never will be recorded, and there is but one prayer in all of these letters: 'Mr. President, do not allow anybody to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody.'

Keep Out, Says Engineer.

"I got off a train yesterday and as I was bidding goodbye to the engineer, he said in an undertone, 'Mr. President, keep out of Mexico,' and if one man has said that to me, a thousand have said it to me as I have moved about the country.

"If I have opportunity to engage them further in conversation, they say 'of course, we know that you can not govern the circumstances of the case altogether, and it may be necessary, but for God's sake do not do it unless it is necessary.'

"I am for the time being the spokesman of such people, gentlemen. I have not read history without observing that the greatest forces in the world and the only permanent forces are the moral forces. We have the evidence of a very competent witness, namely the first Napoleon, who said that as he looked back in the last days of his life upon so much as he knew of human history, he had to record the judgment that force had never accomplished anything that was permanent.

"Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent, I venture to say, in the great struggle which is going on on the other side of the sea. The permanent things will be accomplished afterward when the opinion of mankind is brought to bear upon the issues, and the only thing that will hold the world steady is this same silent, insistent, all-powerful opinion of mankind.

"Force can sometimes hold things steady until opinion has time to form, but no force that was ever exerted except in response to that opinion was ever a conquering and predominant force.

"I think the sentence in American history that I myself am proudest of is that in the introductory sentences, of the Declaration of Indenpendence, where the writers say that a due respect for the opinion of mankind demands that they state the reasons for what they are about to do. I venture to say that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind demanded that those who started the present European war should have stated their reasons, but they did not pay any heed to the opinion of mankind, and the reckoning will come when the settlement comes.

"So gentlemen, I am willing, no matter what my personal fortuities may be, to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it will be a matter of indifference to me what the verdict on the 7th of November is, provided I feel any degree of confidence that when a later jury sits I shall get their judgment in my favor. Not my favor personally—what difference does that make?—but in my favor as an honest and conscientious spokesman of a great nation.

"There are some gentlemen who are under the delusion that the power of a nation comes from the top. It does not. It comes from the bottom.

"Power and virtue of the tree does not come from the blossoms and the fruit down into the roots, but it comes from the roots in the obscure passages of the earth where the power is derived which displays itself in blossoms and the fruit; and I know that along the silent, speechless masses of the American people is slowly coming up the great sap of moral purpose and love of justice and reverence for humanity."

CHILD SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA

Mother Had to Tie Gloves On to Keep Her From Scratching.

"My little girl suffered with eczema. There were just two or three little pimples on one side of her face at first but they kept spreading till they covered her whole face. They were quite large and red, and when I washed her a watery matter came from them and they would bleed. They itched and burned so I had to tie gloves on her hands so she could not scratch, and she kept me awake a good deal nights.

"Then I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I used about a half a box of the Cuticura Ointment, and one bar of Cuticura Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Scheid, Route 1, Belding, Mich., April 17, 1916.

Some think that because Cuticura does such wonderful work in soothing and healing severe itching and burning eczemas it is not adapted to the gentle uses of the toilet. On the contrary, that is just where it is most effective in preventing these serious skin troubles. You can have samples for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

SAYS CAPT. BOYD FORCED FIGHTING

Spillsbury, Interpreter With American Detachment, Blames U. S. Forces.

Mexico City, June 28, via El Paso, June 29.—In reply to Chief Executive Carranza's request for a full report on the Carrizal battle, Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino has transmitted from Chihuahua City a statement which, he says, was sworn to by Lemuel H. Spilsbury, the civilian interpreter who accompanied the American forces to Carrizal. In this statement, which was made public today, Spilsbury holds the American soldiers responsible for the conflict, that Gen. Gomez, the Mexican commander, was courteous in his warnings to the Tenth Cavalry, and that Capt. Charles T. Boyd thought the Mexicans were bluffing.

Following is the full text of Spilsbury's statement, as sent by Gen. Trevino:

"My name is Lemuel H. Spilsbury, and I have been interpreter for Gen. Pershing since the troops entered Mexico. I was without employment and stone broke, through no work going on around Pearson, near which place I live.

"I speak good Spanish, having been raised in Mexico. I left Casas Grandes Sunday morning as interpreter for Capt. Boyd. There were 87 all told, being 41 of C troop and 46 of K troop. Lieut. Adair and Capt. Boyd were with the men. Capt. Boyd sent into Carrizal a messenger yesterday morning to the jefe politico, saying he was on a peaceful mission and asking permission to pass through Villa Ahumada and for him to advise the military authorities.

"Gen. Gomez sent out Col Rivas with an escort of 80 men to tell us that he had orders to stop us there until he heard further.

"Capt. Boyd said that he had heard of a robbery in Santo Domingo and the presence of bandits there, and he wanted to run them down. He wanted also to recapture a deserter who had got away.

"Lieut. Col. Rivas replied that there were no bandits in that place and that they would have to pass over their dead bodies.

"After further talk, he retired back to the town, and Gen. Gomez sent a note asking the Americans to come into the town for a conference.

"Capt. Boyd did not like the idea, and said so, whereupon Gen. Gomez called personally and repeated his orders that they could not pass through. He said that his instructions from Gen. Trevino were that if Americans moved to the east, west or south of their old positions, they were to be attacked. Gen. Pershing must know this and that the captain ought also to know it.

"Capt. Boyd admitted that he was aware of the order, but his own orders were to get through Villa Ahumada, and he had to obey.

"Gen. Gomez repeated his refusal and said that if the Americans advanced he would at once fire on them. Capt. Boyd then said all right, but I think he thought that Gen. Gomez was only trying to comply with his orders from his superior and would not really attack.

Order to Advance.

"Gen. Gomez had retired to his men who were lined up on the outside of the town, when Capt. Boyd gave the order to advance. Shortly after the firing commenced and our men started to drop. Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Adair were killed and Capt. Morey was wounded in the shoulder, but I think he got away.

"The 10 men who were holding our horses fled with the lot, and we were surrounded and had to surrender. I saw the dead bodies of Boyd and Adair, also the bodies of 12 negroes, although there might have been more. I do not know how many Mexicans were killed besides Gen. Gomez.

"I consider that the entire fault of the fight belongs to the Americans, as Gen. Gomez was very courteous in his insistence that we retire, and frequently pointed out that he must be loyal to his superior's orders and fire on them if they persisted to advance. But, as I said before, Capt. Boyd seemed to think they were only bluffing and seemed to think he could force a passage in any case.

"I have been trying to get away from my employment for some time because I only accepted work from Gen. Pershing to help catch Villa, if possible, and as soon as I saw that the Americans were likely to cause war with Mexico, I tried repeatedly to get away, because I have many more Mexican friends than American ones. But Gen. Pershing would not let me go, and I was afraid to try to escape and return to my people's ranch near Casas Grandes, through fear that they might punish me.

(Signed) "LEM SPILSBURY,
"FELIX PAGEIRA,
"L. FLOYS,
"Witnesses."

DANIELS WON'T RELEASE WORKERS FOR THE GUARD

Refuses to Let Men in Navy Yards Go With Militia.

Washington, June 28.—The scarcity of labor in the Government Navy Yards especially that at Brooklyn, has caused Secretary of the Navy Daniels to appeal to the War Department to release all Navy Yard employees who are members of the various State militias so that they can return to their place of employment.

Word has reached Washington that at least six and possibly more of the mechanics of the Brooklyn Yard are members of the New York State Militia. Mr. Daniels, when he heard of this, instructed the commandant of that yard to instruct these men to ask for a discharge from the militia service.

If the New York authorities refuse to grant this discharge and the Navy Yard employees are mustered into Federal service, they will at once be discharged by order from the War Department.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE TO SUCCEED CONNAUGHT

Connaught to Be Ireland's Royal Representative.

London, June 28.—Offical announcement was made, yesterday, that the Duke of Connaught will be succeeded as governor general of Canada by the Duke of Devonshire.

It was intimated that the proclamation of home rule for Ireland, with the exception of Ulster counties, would be accompanied by the announcement that the Duke of Connaught would be the representative of royal authority in the self-governing territory.

The Duke of Devonshire has been long a prominent figure in English public affairs, and a year ago was appointed civil lord of the admiralty. He is 48 years of age and is the owner of about 186,000 acres, as well as some of the best collections of pictures and rare books in England.

Twelve field parties will continue this year the government survey of the mineral resources of Alaska.

Gold and Silver Increase.

Washington, June 28.—Gold and silver mined in the United States increased during 1915. A joint statement yesterday by the bureau of the mint and the geological survey showed that gold valued at $101,035,700 was produced during the year, compared with $94,531,800 in 1914. Production of silver was $76,691,075 fine ounces, compared with 72,455,100 in 1914. The silver was valued at $37,397,800.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY.

Continued from First Page

believe you have no afraidments with him."

"That has come to be a threshhold phrase with us," she laughed; "but you forgot, father, that Mr. Dunne has official duties."

"If you only knew," David assured her earnestly, "how thankful I am for a release from them. My task is ended, and I don't wish to celebrate in the usual and political way."

"There is a big military ball at the hotel," informed Joe. "Mrs. Thorne and I thought we would like to go and look on."

"A fine idea, Joe. Maybe you would like to go?" he said to Carey, trying to make his tone urgent.

She laughed at his dismayed expression.

"No; you may walk to the Bradens' with me. We couldn't get in at the hotels, and father met Major Braden on the street. He is instructor or something of the militia of this state, and has gone to the ball with his wife. They supposed that this contest would last far into the night, so they planned to be home before we were."

"We will get a carriage as soon as we are out of the grounds."

"Have you come to carriages?" she asked laughingly. "You used to say if you couldn't ride horseback, or walk, you would stand still."

"And you agreed with me that carriages were only for the slow, the stupid, and the infirm," he recalled. "It's a glorious night. Would you rather walk, really?"

"Really."

At the entrance to the grounds they parted from the others and went up one of the many avenues radiating from the square.

The air was full of snowflakes, moving so softly and so slowly they scarcely seemed to fall. The electric lights of the city shone cheerfully through the white mist, and the sound of distant mirthmakers fell pleasantly on the ear.

"Snow is the only picture part of winter," said Carey. "Do you remember the story of the Snow Princess?"

"You must have a wonderful memory!" he exclaimed. "You were only six years old when I told you that story."

"I have a very vivid memory," she replied. "Sometimes it almost frightens me."

"Do you know," he said, "that I think people that have dreams and fancies do look backward farther than matter-of-fact people, who let things out of sight go out of mind?"

"You were full of dreams then, but I don't believe you are now. Of course, politicians have no time or inclination for dreams."

"No; they usually have a dread of dreams. Would you rather have found me still a dreamer?" he asked, looking down into her dark eyes, which drooped beneath the intensity of his gaze.

Then her delicate face, misty with sweetness, turned toward him again.

"Nay; dreams are for children and for old people, whose memories, like their eyes, are for things far off. This is your time to do things, not to dream them. And you have done things. I heard Major Braden telling father about you at dinner — your success in law, your getting some bill killed in the legislature, and your having been to South America. Father says you have had a wonderful career as a young man. I used to think when I was a little girl that when you were a grown up prince you would kill dragons and bring home golden fleeces."

He smiled with a sudden deep throb of pleasure. Her voice stirred him with a sense of magic.

"This is the Braden home," she said, stopping before a big house that seemed to be all pillars and porches. "You will come in for a little while, won't you?"

"I'll come in, if I may, and help you to recall some more of Maplewood days."

A trim little maid opened the door and led the way into a long library where in the fireplace a pine balklog, criscrossed by sturdy forelogs of birch and maple, awaited the touch of a match. It was given, and the room was filled with a flaring light that made the soft lamplight seem pale and feeble.

"This is a genuine Brumble fire," he exclaimed, as they sat down before the ruddy glow. "It carries me back to farm life."

"How many phases of life you have seen," mused Carey. "Country, college, city, tropical, and now political life. Which one have you really enjoyed the most?"

"My life in the Land of Dreams—that beautiful Isle of Everywhere," he replied.

Her eyes grew radiant with understanding.

"You are not so very much changed since your days of dreaming," she said, smiling. "To be sure, you have lost your freckles and you don't kick at the ground when you walk, and—"

"And," he reminded, as she paused. "You are no longer twice my age."

"Did Janey tell you?"

"Yes; the last summer I was at Maplewood — the summer you were graduated. You say you don't dream any more, but it wasn't so very long ago that you did, else how could you have written that wonderful book?"

"Then you read it?" he asked eagerly.

'Of course I read it."

'All of it?"

"Could anyone begin it and not finish it? I've read some parts of it many times."

"Did you," he asked slowly, holding her eyes in spite of her desire to lower them, "read the dedication?"

And by their subtle confession he knew that this was one of the parts she had read "many times."

"Yes," she replied, trying to speak lightly, but breathing quickly, "and I wondered who T. L. P. might be."

'And so you don't know," in slow, disappointed tones, "that they stood for the name I gave you when I first met you—the name by which I always think of you? It was with your perfect understanding of my old fancies in mind that I wrote the book. And so I dedicated it to you, thinking if you read it you would know even without the inscription. Someone suggested—"

"It was Fletcher," she began.

"Oh, you know Wilder?"

"Yes, I've known him always. He has told me of your days in South America together and how he told you to dedicate it. And he wondered who T. L. P. might be."

"And you never guessed?"

Her face, bent over the firelight, looked small and white; her beautiful eyes were fixed and grave. Then suddenly she lifted them to his with the artlessness of a child.

"I did know," she confessed. "At least, I hoped — I claimed it as my book, anyway, but I thought your memory of those summers at the farm might not have been as keen as mine."

"It is keen," he replied. "I have always thought of you as a little princess who only lived in my dreams, but, hereafter, you are not only in my past dreams, but I hope, in my future."

"When we come back—"

"Will you be gone long?" he asked wistfully. "Is your father—"

"Father can't go, but he may join us."

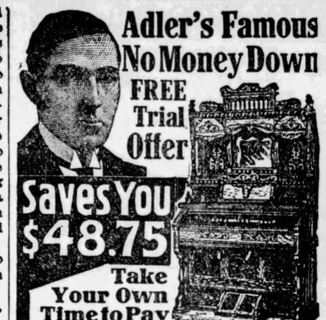
"Oh," he said, wondering at his tinge of disappointment.

'Carey,' he said wistfully, as he was leaving, "don't you think when a man dedicates a book to a girl, and they both have a joint claim on a territory known as the Land of Dreams, that she might call him, as she did when they were boy and girl, by his first name?"

"Yes, David," she replied with a light little laugh.

The music of the soft "a" rang entrancingly in his ears as he walked back to the hotel.

(To Be Continued.)



Adler's Famous No Money Down FREE Trial Offer

Saves You $48.75

Take Your Own Time to Pay

My Free 30 Day Trial, No Money Down Offer Breaking all Records—Competition Banished

I originated the wonderful *Adler* plan of selling organs which has made the "*Adler*" a household word; more than 85,000 of these famous organs are now in the homes of the people. The time has arrived—*this very day*—for you to send for my wonderful Free Organ Catalog. Learn how you can have the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—*also winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913*—sent to your home without paying a cent, for a

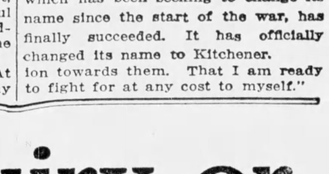
FREE 30 Day Trial

Have it a month free. Send no money until you decide to buy. Then if you decide to keep it, pay me at your convenience in small amounts.

Easy Payments No Burden To You

No Interest—No Collectors

You take no risk and if, at the end of a year, the "*Adler*" fails to make good on every point I will refund every dollar you have paid. I give the longest guarantee made on organs—*for 50 full years.* I save you $48.75 because I sell direct from the $1,000,000 *Adler* Organ Factory (greatest in existence.) The *Adler Plan* wrecks all organ prices.



Save You HALF

Every *Adler Piano* is shipped direct from great $1,000,000 Adler Factory to home at lowest factory prices. I save you *half*—because the *Adler Plan* absolutely *wipes out middlemen*, giving *you* their profits. 30 days free trial. Easy payment plans.

Winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn. 1913.

Write for Free Organ or Piano Book. Postal or coupon.

No Deposit Asked

C. L. Adler, Pres., Adler Mfg. Co., 5486 W. Chestnut St. Louisville, Ky.

Send me—FREE—your wonderful Organ Book ☐ ; Mark which Piano Book ☐) you desire.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

BERLIN, ONT., CHANGES NAME TO KITCHENER

Ottawa, Ont., June 30.—Berlin, Ont., which has been seeking to change its name since the start of the war, has finally succeeded. It has officially changed its name to Kitchener.

ion towards them. That I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself."

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7822—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. For the woman who is active, housekeeper, seamstress, cook and consoler, this one-piece apron, which slips on over the head, will be a boon. Binding finishes the V neck and short flowing sleeves, also the pocket in either side of the front. An elastic at the waistline arranges the fulness.

7834—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 in. bust measure. Just full of style and snap with contrasting goods for the collar, revers fronts and cuffs. Novelty pockets in the 4-gored skirt give a smart touch to the front where the closing is made. For practical wear such fabric as linene, pique or the new "pikella" may be used.

7857—Ladies' and Misses' Coat.

Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 in. bust measure. The more critical you are, the more you will appreciate that this is a superior model in a coat. It may be made in either the 30 or 42-inch length.

7855—Ladies' Combination.

Cut in sizes 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Showing new achievements in lingerie, this combination has circular sides joined by bands of insertion. In novel effect insertion trims the front and back as pictured; edging is used to finish the neck and armholes.

7852—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Showing the effect of braid inserted under a plait at each side of the front and outlined with buttons from the line of the belt to the hips. Around the lower edge of the skirt the braid trimming is repeated and a very stylish effect is the result. The skirt is cut in three gores.

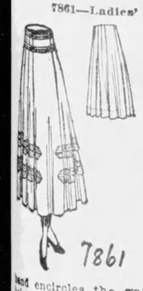
7829—Boys' Suit.

Cut in sizes 4, 4 and 6 yrs. With as many good features and as welcoming as the boy himself, this little suit in combination effect. The blouse in striped material has its closing at the right side of the front; the pants roll cuffs form vanity revers that are faced to match the collar and cuffs. The trousers have a straight lower edge.

7814—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. A very fetching little frock with front closing and a removable shield. Novelty striped material for the collar, cuffs and belt at a lowered waistline where the waist-body is gathered front and back. The skirt is plaited.

7861—Ladies' Skirt.



Cut in sizes 24 to 30 in. waist measure. "Something odd," for better wear, in this one-piece plaited skirt built on a raised waistline. In each half are seven forward turning plaits that give a decided panel front. A narrow band of striped silk trims the top or belt line and a similar band encircles the garment at 1 inch below the belt.

7851—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Another fetching style in a shirt waist, combining two materials in 2 shades of color. The pretty surplice vest — button trimmed — has picot edge to make it "perfect." Loops and buttons ornament at the shoulder fronts where the waist is gathered. Cuffs on short sleeves are scalloped and have picot edge to match the vest in trimming as well as material.

7847—Children's Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. A very good design for contrasting material. The frock is in one piece; the shoulder straps, finish of the sleeves and belt run through lengthwise slashes at a lowered waistline are of plaid material cut bias. The closing is at the back and long or short sleeves may be used.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

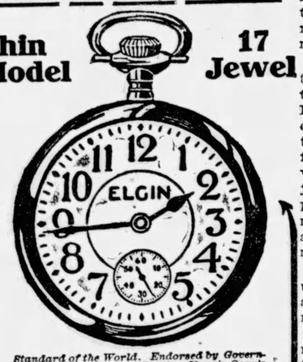
In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL

Would You Accept This 30 Day Offer?

Thin Model 17 Jewel



Standard of the World. Endorsed by Government and Railway Officials. Harris Goar's enlarged easy credit plan enables you to own this superb Elgin Watch now.

17-JEWEL ELGIN $12.50

Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to save a third to a half on this high-grade Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, guaranteed 25 years, engraved or plain polished case, with your own monogram, and our advertising offer is to send you this fine 17-Jewel Elgin at this ridiculously low price, free of charge for your inspection and approval and if you want to keep it, you pay the small, easy terms of

No Money DOWN $2 —A— Month

We do this because we want to prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half, for it sells regularly at $20.00 to $22.00.

We Don't Want You To Send One Cent—Not a penny. Merely give us your full name and address that we may send you this superb 17-Jewel Elgin on approval. And if, after you have worn it 30 days free, you don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever. You do not have or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your own decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men.

3 Fine Books FREE!

MR. HARRIS wants to send you his three latest BOOKS, FREE — one, "FACTS vs BUNC," or all about the watch business, both at home and abroad; the other, the story of "THE DIAMOND," its discovery, when and how mined, cut and marketed; also our Big Free Illustrated WATCH AND DIAMOND BOOK. Write today—Do it now!

HARRIS-GOAR CO.

Dept. 1979 KANSAS CITY, MO.

The House that Sells More Elgin Watches than Any Other Firm in the World.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
B. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President*, Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*, New York Central Railway.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.*, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers*, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*, Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*, Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-Pres.*, Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President*, Erie Railroad
G. S. [illegible], *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.*, [illegible] Central Lines.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the pstoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Khaki looks cool and unsympathetic.

No Mexican will steal another Mexican's lie. Each invents his own.

Senator Stone should know that putting one's foot in one's mouth is not a rhetorical triumph.

Lord help the United States soldiers now in Mexico to take care of themselves.

General Trevino would have General Pershing imitated the crawfish, which is no soldier.

Criticism of Col. Roosevelt will now have to be played in another key.

Usually it is the fellow who gets rich quick who overestimates the power of money.

B. L. T., of the Chicago Tribune, presumes there are persons on the other side of the Rio Grande who piously exclaim: "Thank God for Carranza!"

"Temporary prosperity" is not a happy phrase.

Human nature is said to be the same everywhere, but it seems worse in some places.

When Mexico erects a monument to Villa, if it ever does, we suggest the following design: ?.

"My love is dressed in sunbeams," says a western poet. Which is our notion of having nothing to wear on a rainy day.

It has been suggested by a southern paper that Secretary Daniels' office be abolished. But there ought to be a better way of improving the navy.

Mexicans say theirs is a civilized country. On the theory that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, they may be about half right.

Any man who knocks the town he feels at home in would find fault with his own mother's cherry pie.

Much is being said about the artistic coins the government is going to mint. As if anybody loves money for art's sake.

Prejudice is what's the matter with the follow who won't agree with us.

A little damn won't stop the flow of woman's tears.

Mexicans may have obtained their ideas of warfare from that little old poem on the spider and the fly.

Congress seems surprised to learn that talk won't equip an army. And with no Roosevelt around to whip things into shape, as at the beginning of the Spanish-American conflict, the situation is rather annoying.

Man may not understand woman, but whoever invented the powder puff knew something about her.

There is no substitute for the great American bean.

A prettier tune than The Girl I Left Behind Me is When Johnny Comes Marching Home.

When it comes to prophecy the ifs are stronger than the gifts.

Colonel Roosevelt has been suggested for membership in the Hughes cabinet, in the event that Republicans win in November. Well, he wouldn't be of the quitter-God-bless-you kind.

We haven't heard of General Goethals sighing for more canals to conquer.

This is a good time for the suffragists to leave the President alone. He needs the time to bother about other things.

These be days for trying Colonel Watterson's On to Panama slogan on the piano.

The longer a diplomatic communication the more "weasel words" are necessary to suck the life out of it.

The obscure young man who volunteers for army service in time of international trouble is a better citizen than the millionaire who raises prices of commodities in anticipation of war.

We're always pleased to find in the Mexican news the one name we have learned to pronounce.

As evidence that Mr. Bryan intends to be good, he declares the Democratic platform is great, though he didn't write it.

Friend Carranza furnishes a notable example of how pacification works.

When the poet wrote that love laughs at locksmiths and objectors he hadn't heard of anybody giving up the income from five million dollars to marry again.

'Twould be a shame to lick Mexico if she didn't need something of that kind for her own general good.

'Tis not strange that matrimony should muster in many recruits when war is imminent. It has always happened that way.

Assuming that Nature knows her business, there must be some good reason why cats are all played in a minor key.

On the theory that countries, like individuals, can't see themselves as others see them, Mexico probably doesn't realize that it is a running sore.

The way for a Mexican general to get General Pershing to move out, would be to tell him not to move out.

The Third Party Passes.

By the wise and patriotic action of its national committee in declaring its support of Charles E. Hughes, the Progressive party has ceased to exist as an effective political force. Its mission is, for the time at least, ended. Its work is over and its service done.

The passing of the militant young party will come as a bitter disappointment and a deep grief to many of its followers, but in the years ahead the service which they and their party have rendered to the country will be recognized as a great one—greater by far than it appears today.

For no party in American political history has ever in thrice the time, stamped its imprint on the national life half so surely as has the Progressive organization in the four short years of its life. In the brief span between campaigns it has broken the back of the old guard Republican machine, put the fear of God into the Bourbons of Democracy and written a good three-fourths of its first declaration of principles into the national platforms of both of the old parties.

Without the fear and the shadow of another third party fight the reactionaries would have run wild at Chicago this month. Root or Fairbanks or Burton would have been nominated. Hughes would have been ignored and the party would have gone into the campaign with an old-fashioned big business program and an abiding faith in the divine right of the bosses. At St. Louis, too, the Bourbons would have found far fairer sledding. But with the memory of 1912 fresh in their minds, both parties rose to a higher plane than ever before in their history. The platforms adopted at both national conventions were bigger and finer in their declared regard for human rights and progress than either party had ever before set forth. And to the Progressive party and its splendidly vigorous four years of life must be accorded the credit.

The men who followed Colonel Roosevelt into the third party battle in 1912 need hold no regrets. The sacrifices they made and the services they rendered have borne rich fruit. The four million Progressive votes of four years ago will stand for many years to come as a menace to party rottenness and partisan crookedness. The party and bi-party boss system will never again reach the strength and brazenness which it attained before the Progressive movement called a halt.

The country is not yet ready for a third party. It made that fact plain in the by-elections two years ago. But the country is ready and more than ready to punish crime as it did in 1912, and both the Republican and Democratic parties are better for the knowledge.

The Progressive party has done a great work for the nation and it and the men who made it will do it again if occasion comes.

Saved by War.

The city editor of a western newspaper once confided to his assistant: "I don't approve of murders. But so long as one just had to happen, I'm glad it came along to liven up a dull day."

The gentlemen who framed the Underwood tariff probably felt much the same way in the strenuous August, 1914. They did not, of course, approve of men slaughtering one another. But if the nations of Europe could not be happy without war, if they thought that honor, national integrity and salvation depended upon the issue of battle, how fine it was that hostilities should come at just the moment when the Underwood tariff was about to prove itself the failure of failures!

In the first six months during which the Democratic tariff was in operation, the excess of American exports over imports declined to $217,000,000. In the same period of the year before, the advantage amounted to $414,000,000. In the second quarter of the new tariff, the excess of exports was only $31,000,000, compared with $129,000,000 in the same period of the previous year. By August, when Europe had elected to proceed to the shambles, a stream of gold was pouring from the United States to meet obligations abroad. We were passing from a creditor nation to a debtor, and swiftly.

The war stopped the flood of imports. It saved our favorable balance of trade. It served exactly as a protective tariff does. The Democrats were saved the humiliation of confessing the failure of the Underwood tariff. They were provided with the one excuse they needed, the only excuse that would be accepted by the country, for establishing a "war tax" in time of peace.

The Democrats do not approve of war. Oh, no. But where war is inevitable it is pleasant to have it come when it helps the party out of a hole.

Partition in Mexico.

Lower California declines to be a tail to the Mexican kite. Viewing with alarm, and doubtless with disgust, the wild experiments in trouble of Senors Carranza, Obregon and Trevino, it prepares to cut itself off, establish a separate republic and to go, henceforth, at its own gait.

The isolation that was so long the curse of Lower California has of late years been its blessing. Civil war has come to it mostly as an echo. It read of strife in which it did not participate. Sanity ruled because the national lunacy could not reach so far.

Nature has dealt unhappily with Lower California. The state is a mountain range that has gone to sea, rough and harsh in the interior, none too pleasant for human habitation along the coasts. There are rich uplands, fine, deep-soiled plains at the mountain base. But they avail the mixed Mexican and Indian population little. For the rains pass high overhead, falling sparingly in the winter months, hardly at all in the summer.

For some singular reason, Cortes chose Lower California for his reward as conqueror though his was first choice of all the captured lands. Drake visited it in 1579 and thought little of it, as was natural, seeing that Drake's preference ran to portable loot. A little more than a century later, the Jesuits came in, ruling for seventy years and giving place to the Dominicans, the order in ascendancy.

Poorly armed if armed at all, Lower California may not be able to maintain independence if Mexico should go about it to bring it home. But the state will have advertised its good sense, its superiority to the noisome company which assumes now to speak for Mexico.

The New Warfare.

After the war of blood and iron, a war of trade. This is the deliberate plan of the European countries now engaged in blowing one another's nationals to bits.

For months it has been rumored that the Central Powers were arranging commercial treaties which would give their own products preference among themselves. How far this action has gone is known only in Germany and Austria. The entente powers, for their part, have been more open. They have just reached an agreement providing for sweeping measures directed against the commerce of the Central Powers. The British board of trade announces that after the war the Allies will not hesitate to employ the boycott to maintain an independence of the industry of the Teutonic nations.

"The Allies," this announcement continues, "agree that the most favored nation treatment will not be granted to enemy powers for a number of years, during which the Allies will assure each other of compensatory trade outlets if the action is detrimental to their commerce. The Allies are to conserve all their natural resources during the period of reconstruction after the war for common use. In order to defend their commerce against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period during which the commerce of the enemy powers will be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their countries will be subjected to prohibitions or to a special regime of an effective character."

When nations were engaged in the struggle for power and territorial possessions, business was an incidental part of the world's actvities. The soldier's trade was the greatest of all trades. Business now absorbs nearly all the interest and energy of the world. The trader is looked up to as the soldier was once. It is the logic of events that the warfare of the sword will give way to the warfare of the banknote. In the new order, trade alliances may succeed military alliances or, more likely, grow out of them. Nation will fight nation with tariffs and boycotts, with contracts and price cutting, as the principal weapons, with armies and navies simply helping. Whether the new struggle will be less deadly than the other may be wondered.

Subsidy, but Not in Name.

When is a subsidy not a subsidy?

The Democracy, which holds its opposition to subsidies as among its most glorious traditions, heartily endorsed at St. Louis the shipping bill and "all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas."

Under the shipping bill, should it become law, the government will run merchant steamers until they are on a profitable basis. Then, it is proposed, they shall be take nover by private capital. Whatever loss the government has suffered will be pocketed without complaint. This loss will will be identical with a subsidy. But it will not go under that name. For subsidies are among the things which in the Democratic book are set down as abominations.

Pork Declined.

Good little Ripon, rejector of pork, teacher of patriotism!

Ripon, which is in Wisconsin and musters 4,000 high-grade Americans, was down in the public buildings bill for a postoffice to cost $75,000. It now asks congress to take back its gift and to apply the money to the national defenses.

The appropriation, says the spokesman for Ripon, "was, of course, accepted and welcomed, as is usual in such cases, upon the theory that if pork was to be handed about, Ripon might as well have her piece as the other communities."

"Accepted and welcomed." Isn't that more frequently the case than "sought for and demanded?" Constituencies often get blamed for the pork barrel. But nine cases of pork out of ten originate in congress. There is seldom any agitation, any request, for it on the part of those the pork is supposed to benefit. They take the stuff because others take it. Tey do not see it as a bribe or a bait for their votes. The pork is to be had and so, since it involves no trouble, it is "accepted and welcomed." But if it had to be fought for, there'd be only one dollar of pork for a thousand dollars of it there is now.

Ripon's conscience is not greatly different from that of other towns and cities. It has simply found its voice.

INTERVENTION IN 1898

With the entire available military force of the United States army already in Mexico or ready to step across the border, and with the record of a previous landing at Vera Cruz, the President is now confronted with the problem of possible "Intervention." In marked contrast with the present condition, intervention in Cuba was a different act, made in advance of the slightest act of military aggression, and only after President McKinley had satisfied himself that no American lives were in jeopardy. The story is told by Charles S. Olcott in the Life of William McKinley, just published by Houghton Mifflin Co.:

"One morning in April the cabinet room of the White House was filled with senators, representatives and others, most of them vehemently urging the President to send to congress his message of intervention. They begged, implored and threatened. They declared he would ruin his reputation if he delayed another day. The President sat at his desk and before him lay the message, complete, and awaiting his signature. He said that Consul General Lee had informed him that the lives of Americans in Cuba would be endangered if a declaration of war were made before they could leave and that he was expecting a message from General Lee advising him of their safety. Regarding this as an invasion, some of those in the room continued their clamoring for war, when a cipher cablegram arrived. It brought the news from Lee that many Americans were still in danger. The President felt the strain of the tremendous pressure that was being brought to bear upon him and showed it in the pallor of his face, but he rose to his feet, and pounding upon the table with his fist, said: 'That message shall not go to congress as long as there is a single American life in danger in Cuba. Here'—turning to his secretary—'put that in the safe till I call for it.'

"On the 11th of April, the fateful message was finally presented to congress. After a full and careful review of all the considerations which justified the action, the President asked authority to use the military and naval forces of the United States to secure peace and establish a stable government in Cuba, at the same time announcing that he was prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon him by the constitution and the law.

"It was a solemn moment in the history of the United States and the message was received with intense interest, and listened to in sober silence, broken only by an outburst of applause, when the President, after a careful review of the whole situation, reached a climax in the words: 'In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.'

"When the President said, 'The issue is now with congress,' his words could have but one meaning. The diplomatic powers of the government, which lie exclusively in the executive, were exhausted. Congress alone held the power of declaring war and that weapon was now the only one available. The responsibility was promptly accepted."

BERLIN DISTRUSTS ALSACE SOLDIERS

Troops From the Annexed Provinces Kept From Interior of Germany.

Paris, June 30.—A secret document issued by the German war department which throws an interesting light on the question of German official relations with the people of Alsace and Lorraine has just been published in Paris.

The document is as follows:

War Department, Berlin, W. 66.
N. J. Na. 26447-15 A. J. Jan. 11, 1916

Secret—Removal of Alsace-Lorraine soldiers from the western front.

It has been proposed after numerous manifestations of anti-German tendencies having occurred among Alsace-Lorrainers to transfer all Alsace-Lorraine soldiers to the interior of Germany or to the eastern front without taking into account the reputation of antecedents of these soldiers or the evidence of their superior officers

After thorough examination of the question and in accordance with the High Command, the war minister considers the measures already taken as regards the removal of mobilizable Alsace-Lorrainers from the western front to be sufficient. Consequently he has abandoned the indiscriminate transfer of all Alsace-Lorrainers either in the interior or on the eastern front.

On the other hand, it seems a wise measure to keep Alsace-Lorariners away from all services and posts in the interior where they could learn about the organization of the army and about measures of a military order. In the same way it would be well to dismiss Alsace-Lorraine from employment by superior officers or staffs as orderlies, liaison men or secretaries. The execution of these measures is left to your appreciation. (Signed) by delegation, Von Wandel.

New York, June 30.—That a very real effort is being made by the women of New York to centralize relief work for the families of soldiers ordered to Mexico, and to meet the emergency cases that are already presenting themselves or that the future may develop, is shown by the forming of the National Patriotic Relief committee.

Miss Maude Wetmore has been selected national chairman and Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, chairman of the New York state committee.

Seen today at her office, Miss Smith told of the contemplated work of the new organization.

"The object of the National Patriotic Relief committee," said Miss Smith, "is to aid the dependent families of soldiers and noncombatants. The work will be carried on along modern scientific and constructive lines by a professional and volunteer staff. Every effort will be made to place families on a self-supporting basis by securing employment when needed. In emergency cases temporary work will be provided in work rooms. The committee will not aid the combatants except in co-operation with the Red Cross, which is so efficiently equipped to handle it.

Sunday School

AFTER THE EVANGELIST GOES

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 9 is "The Thessalonian Christians."—I. Thess., Ch. 1; 2:17-20; 4: 13-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The test of the success of an evangelistic campaign comes a year after the evangelist has gone. Nobody can give a true judgment of revival meetings while they are at their height. The adventures of Paul and his companions, exciting, sensational and dramatic, have engaged the thoughts of the Sunday schools for weeks past. Now we come to ask what traces could be found a year later of his great experiences and utterances in these cities of Macedonia and Asia Minor. We are not left to surmise. There is a clear record. That record is found in the letters of the Apostle, one of which is the basis of today's Sunday school lesson. In these documents we find pictures of the churches founded by Paul that attest the abiding results of his work.

The study is of a peculiarly absorbing kind. In the letters of John Hay, recently published, we find mirrored from a new angle the events of history of which he was a part. The careful reader of Kipling's travel letters can trace the originals of the characters who appear in his later poems and stories. The letters of John Keats are the best commentary upon the poetry of Keats. Naturally, a thorough student reads history in the light of contemporary documentary evidence. Today we have the letter to the Thessalonians as a supplement to last week's study of Paul's adventures in Thessalonica.

The Letter and the Story.

Superficial and ignorant readers of the Bible do not put two and two together. It never occurs to them that the familiar passages in the Epistles to the Thessalonians have anything to do with the narrative in the Book of Acts. Yet one is needed to make clear the other. This is the time to find out all possible about Salonika, the city, the people and its religious history. Three sorts of documents are available in today's lesson—1, the letter to the Thessalonian Christians; 2, Luke's history in the Book of the Acts, and 3, the place itself.

There is no need to emphasize the simple point that Thessalonica was a real place; that the Thessalonian Christians were real people, and that Paul, the author, was a real person. He wrote to his friends and converts just as a teacher or preacher or a parent would write today. He was not formulating texts for ministers to base sermons upon. He had no idea that what he was writing would be studied by thirty million persons nineteen centuries later. He was writing primarily and only for flesh and blood Christians with real problems and perplexities, whom he loved and who needed his counsel. Unless we get that situation firmly in hand, our Bible study will be unreal.

The Personal Element.

Three names begin the lesson and the letter, "Paul and Sylvanus and Timotheus." Of course Sylvanus and Timotheus are but another form of Silas and Timothy, our old friends who have been sharing Paul's adventures. All of them had a keen and personal interest in their friends in Thessalonica. A year before these men had been mobbed out of the city. Now there was, as a result of their trip, a real church with all the marks of Christian growth and permanence. Would that all sensational preaching, such as Paul did, and all revival campaigns left behind them a great and growing church.

The active and imaginative mind of Paul loved to play around a theme. Thus he remarks, that the church was not only in Thessalonica, but that it was also "in God." It had a habitation that was spiritual, as well as a local physical identity. Come to think of it, that is the greatest fact of all about a church. It is more than a thing of brick and mortar, or boards and stones, or a body of men and women. It is a spiritual organism rooted in the character of God himself. Some churches remember their local obligations and forget their spiritual ones; others conceive of themselves as a spiritual body, but have too little effect upon the neighborhood in which they are placed. Every church has business with two habitations; it is on earth, and it is in God; it is forced to prayer, and it is also forced to publicity. The Thessalonian Christians were in fellowship with God, and at the same time they were making a tremendous impression upon the old heathen city of Thessalonica.

Somebody to Love.

The personal and tender greetings in the letter are suggestive. Paul had been through great times at Thessalonica. He had a stake in that city. Therefore his heart turned back to the Thessalonian Christians. Every man who was in the Civil war looks back upon those years as the greatest experience of his life. Not a single veteran is sorry for the ordeals of those times that tried men's souls. The war made its participants great. They achieved life in its depth and in its grandeur. The interest of the old soldier in his comrades and in the places of his war experiences is like that of Paul's interest in the Thessalonians.

So it is with a mother's solicitude for the children who have caused her such suffering. Paul's heart is mirrored in words, "We give thanks to God always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers; remembering without ceasing your work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God and our Father."

Nobody can be as interested in any persons or cause as Paul was in those Thessalonian Christians and their work, without giving himself to prayer for their success. What says Tennyson?

"Pray for my soul.
More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

The mobs of Thessalonica were worth while to Paul. He had suffered for a cause and thenceforth that cause had his soul's devotion. This is the peculiar joy of work accomplished. The pleasures remembered do not satisfy; work remembered does. It is great to stay one's soul with the thought that the service we have rendered abides though we pass; the building stands though the builder dies; life transmuted into service remains. What a comfort it was to Paul in his dreary prison days.

Sublime Egotism.

There is a pride that is petty and mean and ignoble; there is also a pride that is great and honorable. Paul points to his work and life in Thessalonica and to himself with real pride. He even reminds them, "Ye became followers of us." In another place he exhorts his converts to follow his example.

That is the privilege or penalty of service. A man must be an example of his message. A Sunday School teacher has to illustrate his lesson by his life. A preacher must practice; he offers himself as "Exhibit A" of his sermons.

So every church serves by being and by doing. Every Christian and every congregation is an advertisement of the Gospel. Publicity is no new theme: we are merely finding new names for it. What says Paul concerning the way the Thessalonian church sounded out the word of the Lord throughout Macedonia and Greece? Work advertises the worker. It is essential that a church and Christians be such as will commend the Gospel.

Revolutionary Results.

When Paul was in Thessalonica, the charge was made that he was one of those who "turned the world upside down." Now at least a year later we find, through his letter, that a transformed church had been realized in Thessalonica. A body of Jews and heathen had been turned to Christ, and had become engrossed in him. This was the revolutionary result achieved by Paul.

The climax of the lesson, as indeed of the letter, was Paul's clear reaffirmation of his teaching of the resurrection. All that he had said pointed to and was founded upon the eternal hope of an endless life with Christ. He also assured them—that the point perplexed them as it has perplexed millions since—that the Christians who should be alive when Christ again comes should share in the resurrection with those who had already departed. Whether in the grave or in the flesh, Christ't own are to be united with Him in triumph.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Indurative Headache

ONE of the frequent causes of headache is induration in the fascia of the muscles attached to the skull. The cause of these indurations, which may be felt near the base of the skull, or in the temporal region or sometimes over the forehead, is not clearly known. Personally, we look upon them as an effect of infection of lymph-glands in the neighborhood. But that leads to further speculation. What infects the lymph glands?

Diseased, though not enlarged, tonsils are a suspiciously frequent finding in these cases of indurative headache, at least in cases where the indurations are found on the occiput and in the temporal region. In a number of cases the tonsils had been hacked off with a snare or tonsillotome, by some half-baked "throat specialist" whose equipment was rather too good for his education. There is nothing worse for diseased (infected) tonsils, the kind that cause frequent sore throats and "rheumatism," than the guillotine or slicing off part of the tonsil and leaving the balance and perhaps the infected part still in site. It is all right, and good practice, to slice off the prominent part of a merely enlarged tonsil, as in children, but not when the tonsil is known to be a focus of infection.

The indurative headache is generally an all day affair. It develops gradually, and subsides gradually, sometimes not for several days. There is not only the slight swelling of the indurated spots, but considerable tenderness or sorenes of these spots.

Massage is the remedy of choice for indurative headache. Massage applied by a skilled operator will relieve an attack more quickly than drugs. The strokes must be very soft and gentle, at first, such as a lover might give—in fact, indurative headache seems remarkably responsive to the touch of loving hands.

Application of some menthol ointment or the Balm of Allah recently extolled in this column, or camphor ice or some such mild counter-irritant seems to give relief. One full dose of salicylate of soda, perhaps twenty grains, is very efficacious in many cases.

The older physicians used to call this condition "rheumatic" headache, and many patients now attribute their attacks to exposure, dampness, change of weather. But, then, was there ever an illness not well understood that the doctors didn't think "rheumatic" and the victims "a cold?"

REGULARS AND THE MILITIA UNIFORMED, EQUIPPED ALIKE

THE MILITIAMAN (LEFT) AND THE REGULAR (RIGHT), WHO NOWADAYS WEAR THE SAME UNITED STATES UNIFORM.

THE United States soldier, regular or militiaman, on dress parade looks natty. In actual service much of this jauntiness vanishes and you think of a pack mule when you see him on the march. He carries his bed and dining room outfit with him, and his entire wardrobe as well. The soldier on the march is a concrete example of preparedness.

If the civilian soldier is well trained, you cannot tell the difference between a regular and a militiaman in the field. The militia uniform and equipment are identical with those of the federal army nowadays, as a result of state laws which conform to the United States regulations. The trend of recent years has been to make the militia as much like the federal troops as possible, and the standard uniform is the result.

What Each Soldier Carries.

All enlisted men of companies or battalions, except first sergeants and musicians, and all dismounted men of mounted orderly sections of headquarters companies, dismounted men of supply companies except drivers, and every member of the militia will be fitted out with a full complement of these articles as they are accepted for federal service and each individual will be held responsible for them:

1 United States rifle, caliber .30.
1 front sight cover.
1 brush and thong.
1 oiler and thong case.
1 gun sling.
1 bayonet.
1 bayonet scabbard.
1 cartridge belt, caliber .30, infantry.
1 pair cartridge belt suspenders.
1 first aid packet.
90 ball cartridges, caliber .30.
1 canteen, infantry.
1 haversack.
1 meat can.
1 cup.
1 knife.
1 fork.
1 spoon.
1 shelter tent, half.
5 shelter tent pins.
1 poncho.
1 blanket.
1 cake of soap (furnished by man.)
1 toothbrush (furnished by man).
1 pair of socks (furnished by man).
1 comb (furnished by man).
1 towel (furnished by man).
1 whistle (for quartermaster sergeants and sergeants only).
1 indentification tag with tape.

Pack Weighs Twenty Pounds.

Officers and non-commissioned officers, in addition, carry pistols, sabers and other implements, the average weight of a full infantry equipment being about 20 pounds.

The horse equipment for each enlisted man consists of one feed and grain bag, one halter headstall, one halter strap, one horse brush, one lariat, one lariat strap, one link, one picket pin, one cavalry saddle, one pair saddlebags, one saddle blanket, one surcingle, two horseshoes—one fore and one hind), twelve horseshoe nails.

The field uniform of an enlisted man consists of the following articles:
1 waist belt.
1 pair of woolen breeches and 1 pair of khaki breeches.
1 woolen and 1 khaki service coat.
1 hat cord.
1 tying cord for service hat.
1 service hat.
1 pair of leather riding gloves (for mounted men only).
1 pair of canvas leggings.
2 flannel shirts.
1 pair of marching shoes.

Labor Cost High.

The latest available figures of the Pennsylvania bureau of industrial statistics give the labor cost of more than $30,000,000 worth of electrical supplies manufactured in the state in 1912 as 38 per cent of the total value. Next to mining and preparation of coal, this is the largest labor cost in percentage of all industries in the state of Pennsylvania.

Surgeons Get Experience.

A cold-blooded view of the war hospitals reveals the wonderful and otherwise unobtainable practice that young surgeons, many of whom are Americans, are obtaining. The young fellows who are going into that profession could not have chosen a better class for their graduation than 1914 or 1915. Those employed in France received $42 a week and $3 a day expense money.

VARIETIES

Pennsylvania yearly produces [illegible] bushels of buckwheat.

The United States lumber industry employs 700,000 wage earners.

There are 80,000 lumber producers and distributors in the United States.

There are 4,000 islands in the territories comprised by the empire of Japan.

Fish, rice and vegetables are the principal articles of the Asiatic market basket.

Germany has a paper chimney, [illegible] feet high, that is said to be perfectly fireproof.

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in 10 hours.

The Japanese have three forms of salutation—for inferiors, equals and superiors.

The cost of government meat inspection is said to amount to four cents per capita annually.

The world's highest drydock is on the Victoria-Nyanza, in South Africa, [illegible] feet above sea level.

Up to date, about 2,500 miles of steam railroad in the United States have been electrified.

The bayonets used at the battle of Waterloo were about a foot longer than the modern weapons.

Brazilian cocoanut palms are believed to live from 600 to 700 years, and to date from 200 to 300 years.

Within the handle of a new fan is a receptacle for perfumes to enable it to distribute scented breezes.

It is estimated that automobiles and automobiling cost the people of this country $600,000,000 annually.

Thirty years ago the average length of life in western Europe and America was about 36 years; now it is 51 plus.

This country's demand for crude dyes is being met, in part, by greatly increased imports of cutch from Burma.

Among the new toys is a jumping-jack in which four figures rise instead of one, when scissorlike handles are pressed.

American experts have perfected the highest grade of photographic paper, which formerly was imported from Europe.

As a preventive against fire Austrian laws require dwellings and business houses to be built throughout of solid materials.

Italians maintain wireless telephone communication between Rome and Tripoli, a distance of 600 miles, mainly over water.

A keyless padlock is operated by gravity. To open you must know exactly what angle to hold it at while manipulating.

The government of Sweden will financially support a factory that will be erected to manufacture fuel from powdered peat.

Several German chemists are endeavoring to find economical processes for the recovery of combustible material from coal ashes.

A survey of the world's foods shows that one-half of the viands have a sweetish taste, one-third are salty and one-tenth sour or bitter.

An Egyptian nobleman's tomb, built 4,500 years ago, and preserved in its entirety, has been placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city.

A Lenox, Mass., man says that 30 millionaires receive their mail daily at the postoffice in that town, and that the cost a day in mantaining each of the estates will average $200.

A process has been perfected in France for applying colors to glass by heat, so that stained glass windows can be made without fastening many pieces of glass of different hues together.

To protect a Swiss railroad from frequent avalanches numerous snow retaining walls have been built on a mountain side at points from which the slides start, to hold the snow until it melts.

San Antonio, Tex., is eager to have a Pan-American university there. The main argument given in favor is that no other city in the United States has so much of the Latin-American atmosphere.

Russia, in proportion to population, uses less pumping machinery than any, either too near the surface to require it, or so deep that artesian wells are preferable.

Besides the nuts used in confectionery, the Indian cashew tree yields an insect repelling gum, a juice that makes indelible and three kinds of oil, one edible, the others used in tan fishing nets and preserve wood.

It is reported now that valuable Belgian paintings have been rolled in cloth, inclosed in water-tight metal tubes and sunk in the Schelde river. The Venus de Milo was hidden in a cellar in 1870, when the Germans entered Paris.

Consul Harry G. Seltzer at Breslau, Germany, reports that one of the Breslau tinfoil factories has succeeded in producing a substitute for tinfoil by producing zinc foil. The new product is not to be distinguished from tinfoil and is supposed to render the same services.

The two-and-one-half-story frame colonial style home of William Loring Andrews, in Oak Neck road, two miles east of Babylon, L. I., is a replica of the Longfellow home at Cambridge. It is set back some distance from the highway, on an elevation, which is beautifully terraced.

A shell, eight inches long and three inches in diameter, which was fired into Atlanta, Ga., by General Sherman, was found in an excavation in a street. The shell has the appearance of a solid shot and not an explosive shell, and is now being used by H. M. Godfrey, who found it, as a paper weight.

Rodney, a faithful army horse, with a record of 20 years' service, which began at Ft. Riley, has been formally retired and pensioned for life at Ft. Myer. Through long service he gained a reputation for intelligence, willingness, strength and all-round ability. He was never sick and was never known to kick on a job.

Far off the coast of Maine is a jagged ledge of rock, known as Shaddock's island, on which the only means of landing is a derrick, to which a chair is attached. A lighthouse is maintained on this ledge, managed by a keeper and two assistants, with 10 men on duty at all times.

Huge masses of salt are to be seen in some sections of Roumania, for the salt deposits cover an enormous area, and have a thickness varying from about 600 to 800 feet. At Sarat there is a mountain of salt and steam shovels can be used to load the waiting cars. In other cases electric machines turn out blocks a cubic yard in size, like great pieces of granite.

The PEACE PAGE

A COMMON MAN

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The Fourth of July finds some of our ...rs in serious marching trim on their ...y to the scenes of war. It is a year ...en we feel more than the ordinary ...erence for our flag. We display it ...ly now, hanging it over our public ...ildings and from the rooftrees of ...e houses, wearing it on our lapels ...d singing about it at all sorts of ...etings.

"Your flag and my flag" protects ...r homes and stimulates our love of ...untry. Amid our present day tur...y, and the wild haste of living, let ...s pause a moment today to do rev...nce to the name of the man who ...unded our great nation.

George Washington, soldier, states...n, patriot, was, first of all, a home ...er.

From his earliest years his life was ...osely associated with the Mt. Vernon ...tate, which, as you remember, was ...st owned by George's older brother, ...awrence. It's name, Lawrence Wash...gton gave it, because of his love for ...dmiral Vernon, with whom he had ...erved in the West Indian campaign. ...t Vernon is the most impressive home ...n this country, because of its associa...ns with our first president. Its wide ...iranda, whose columns extend to the ...cond story, looks down upon the ...otomac, and invites one to rest ...d hospitality. The quaintly furnished ...ge rooms, containing many of the ...ginal pieces of furniture and table ...ware of the Washington's, pleases ...e eye and delights the heart of every ...ue loving American.

...t is not the extent of Mt. Vernon ...at impresses—it measures only 200 ...et—neither is it the splendor of its ...chitecture or its fine furnishing. On ...e other hand it is all simple, but there ...s about it, after all the years have ...ne, the atmosphere of dignity, of rest...ss and of elegant leisure engend...ed by the great George Washington. ...ere is a constantly elevating in...uence in the contemplation of the first ...merican home. It holds before an ...spatious age a picture of the simple ...ays that our forefathers knew so ...ell and that now seems well-nigh un...ttainable. Mt. Vernon rooms glowed ...ith softly lighted candles, its guests ...rrived in ceremonious coaches drawn ...y line-footed steeds. There was time ...r everything, and the grace of living ...as encouraged by our first American.

A comparison, by Martin Glynn, of ...he characteristics of George Washing...on with those of other great men, is ...orth while reading today, as we hold ...im in loving remembrance.

With burning desire to work for humanity the great heart of Washington caused him, like Tolstoi, to teach individuals the greatness of sacrifice;

Caused him, like Carlyle, to personify the wonderful exaltation of the possibilities of man, the triumphant assertion of manhood over social and economic shams;

Caused him, like Ruskin, to see that wealth is well-living, that life is more than meat, that man should own property, not property own man;

Caused him, like Wendell Phillips, to emphasize duty as greater than rights and God above materialism.

These were the traits of character that prompted Franklin to call Washington the friend of humanity.

And these were the traits of character which prompted Webster to say: "America has furnished the world the character of Washington and if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to respect."

We love Washington because we can place his career before our boys as a life of noble manhood;

Because we can point out that the very circumstances under which Washington carved his name to nobility surround every lad in the land;

Because we can indicate, as an example of the triumph of virtue and of decent living and of honest endeavor, the conduct of Washington rising over the temptations which best us all and following life victoriously and beautifully forward.

We love him because in him we find the goodness of the Biblical heroes, the courage of the Iliad heores and the qualities of manhood taught at mother's knee.

We love him because he was humane in his strength and attractive in his faults.

We love him because his life is not a mythic Pilgrim's Progress, but a real path trodden by a real man.

We live him because his example urges us as strongly towards the praiseworthy as all the laws man ever wrote, all the punishment rulers ever threatened, all the essays mortals ever penned.

We love him because for the crown, the sceptre and the throne he substituted the voice of the common man, the rights of the common man and the will of the common man as the symbols of government, and the insignia of power.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: **Mental, moral and social improvement.**

Food Values.

We read in all the papers so much ...bout the high cost of living, how lit...le a person can live on, how much is ...eeded, and so on. A Chicago woman ...ied to live on 33 cents a day, just ...ee if a working girl could live on ...at amount, but found she couldn't. ...ny a working girl could live on ...at amount, but it takes time and ...anning to do so, more time than ...ost working women can spare.

...ow I live in a city where food is ...ighter than in Chicago, and two of ...s a woman in good health and a ...ear-old boy, live on 33 cents a ...ay. Our food for the month never ...mounts to quite $10.

...his is not just for one month, but ...e second year we have been living ...at sum. We feel fine and look ...ell. Of course this takes planning, ...ut it proves it can be done. Would ...e to know if any of the sisters can ...at this.—Nan, of Spokane.

...believe it can be done. We shall ...e glad if you can sometime give us, ...ems the insight into your method. ...e women who live in the country ...ld skim their cream from the top of ...many golden pans as they wish, ...d who use all the butter and lard ...ey want, are not, as a rule, rigid ...conomists in the matter of food. The ...e is not far distant in our country, ...ough, when all women must consid...food values in an economic sense. ...t for themselves, then for their ...untry's sake. Let us hear your ...actical working out of your own ...ed problem.—M. H.

A Letter and Sequel.

...wrote two articles for the Blade, ...army reminiscences. One article ...as published in April and one in ...ay. In my second article I men...oned a deal I had with a "Johnnie," ...requested that if the Johnnie was ...live and should see my article, he ...ite me. I received a letter in reply, ...f which the inclosed letter is an ex...ct copy. This letter proves my state...ent of the incident to be true. More ...an 50 years after it occurred, when ...e articles are put with the enclosed ...tter, they make interesting reading, ...nd will be read by some people fifty ...ears hence.—W. R. Matthews, Mo.

Here is the letter:

Dear Sir:—I have just read your ...rticle in the Ashville Citizen, copied ...rom the Toledo Blade, in regard to ...e incident which occurred at the bat...e of Lookout Mountain in Tennessee. ...ell, I am not the "Johnnie" that ex...hanged the plug of tobacco with you ...r a new pocket knife and a $10 Con...derate bill—but I am the daughter of ...at "Johnnie." I have heard my ...ther relate that incident more times ...an one. Father still had that pocket ...nife when he left this country 15 ...ears ago and moved to Oklahoma. ...e is dead now. I have written to ...y brother-in-law, with whom father ...ived in Oklahoma, to know what ...ecame of the pocket knife. If I can ...et possession of that knife, you and ...will not draw straws to see who ...ill keep it. Mrs. C. C. De Witt—North Carolina.

Send a Heart Story.

I became a Merry-Go-Rounder sev...ral years ago. I have passed from ...he interests of nothing in particular ...o a home and family. I can see how ...ifferently life seems as I grow older. ...ormer problems of life, difficult at ...he time, are now easily solved. I am ...ow confronted by newer and more ...erious ones, perhaps, but the experi...nces and schooling of the years have ...aught me how to approach and mas...er them.

I would like all of us to write some...hing of our lives—a sort of experience ...eeting—our hopes, aspirations, joys, sorrows, families, in short a few chapters of each life would help some other, showing how our lives are built along the same general plans and the manner in which someone manages his difficulties will help some other voyager on life's tempestuous sea.

If you will pardon it I shall say a little concerning myself as a sort of starter. Living for no special purpose until I was married, at which time, as I have jokingly said, hard times struck and then from necessity I reviewed, prepared and entered the schoolrooms. Teaching a number of years till the confinement began to impair my health, I took up carpenter work, making barn construction a specialty.

My family consists of an industrious and sympathetic wife, a boy of nine, a girl of seven, and the baby, a girl of two. During the years I have gathered knowledge from experiences not taught in schools and have nurtured an ambition toward literature which I hope to attain.

I have had several poems and articles published and now have a book with the publishers, and expect soon to realize the one wish of my life.

Nor shall I forget to endeavor to teach some lesson, moral, social or otherwise. My motto is, "Try to use each minute as if it were the last, and try to help my fellow man." My prayer is, "May I be of some use to the world."—Rip Van Winkle, Ill.

Just today a New York sister asks that we publish more letters, as these human documents are the distinctive element in our Peace Page. So let us hear that of you, as an individual, which will be helpful to the rest of us. There is nothing so interesting as human nature, after all.—M. H.

The Jackson Grave.

All of our readers have heard of the last resting place of Helen Hunt Jackson, whose grave is five miles from Colorado Springs, on an almost inaccessible height. Far below the summit, falling from a great distance, is a cataract, that goes foaming and splashing, down the mountain side, forming, at last, the great Arkansas river, as it joins the Mississippi, in a rush to the sea.

By the request of Mrs. Jackson no monument was placed to her memory, save the tokens of the friends who visit her grave. The number of stones they have gathered and placed above her form a vast pyramid, and there are visiting cards and flowers and all sorts of mementoes, to show the regard in which this great woman was held by those who daily visit this American shrine. In contrast to this I am thinking of the lone grave that I saw on the southern coastal plains of Texas. It was the last resting place of a cowboy, who, dying, far from home, was laid away, all alone, on the wide prairie. I feel that this boy is as near the great white throne as are the more honored ones of earth, for God is no respecter of persons.—Mrs. J. R. C.

Horrors! Women's Bathing Suits Will Be Shorter Yet

Philadelphia, June 29.—In days of old there were occasional flutterments down at Atlantic City, along the Board walk, and at Long Branch and Asbury Park as well, not to mention Coney, when some woman who thought well of her figure—and didn't care who knew it—would stroll out upon the beach in something she called a bathing suit.

But if the advance predictions are to be believed, the police in 1917 will either have to wear blinders or the dear old English bathing machine must be imported. For bathing suit manufacturers and designers openly threaten that their most conservative models for 1917 will be more daring than the most daring of 1916.

What is to blame? Why—the war, of course. The war has caused the price both of materials and dyes to go soaring, and bathing suit manufacturers have been faced with the alternative of raising prices or saving on material. They decided to save on material.

Forms Organization to Aid War Families

MISS GERTRUDE ROBINSON-SMITH
Photo by Alma Dupont

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

RICE BAVARIAN CREAM,—Put a little lemon jelly into a wet ring mold and allow it to set. Wash one cupful rice in several waters and boil it in boiling water quickly for five minutes. Drain, add two cupfuls milk, cook slowly until rice is tender and milk absorbed. Dissolve one level tablespoonful powdered gelatine with one-half cupful boiling water, add it to rice and sugar with one teaspoonful vanilla extract and one-half cupful whipped cream. When cool pour into prepared mold and leave in cool place until set. Turn out and serve with stewed fruit in the center.

TO BOIL NEW POTATOES—Wash and scrape the potatoes and place them in a bowl of water. Then put them into boiling salted water and cook 25 minutes. If small, they should be sufficiently cooked in 15 minutes. They must be tested with a needle, and if soft in the center, pour away the water, add small lump butter, sprinkling of salt and pepper, and put lid half on and half off, allow them to vaporize for four minutes, then serve in a hot vegetable dish.

BRAISED BEEF HEART—Soak the heart in cold water then cleanse very thoroughly that no blood clots may be overloked. Trim off the tough muscle from the top and fill the center with a savory stuffing. Brown quickly in little hot fat, turning from side to side until evenly and well colored. Transfer to a deep dish, add two-thirds of a pint of good gravy, or, strained tomatoes and braise in a slow oven for three hours.

PINTAPPLE JUNKET—Make the junket as usual, flavoring it with a very little sherry wine; heap on it some whipped cream sweetened, and to which has been added some chopped pineapple. Garnish with a few slices of the pineapple and serve with pineaple sauce.

CHICKEN PIE—Disjoint and clean the fowl as for a fricassee, removing as much skin as can be easily pulled off. Cover with boiling water, add a scant teaspoonful of salt and simmer gently until the meat is sufficiently tender to remove the larger bones, then set aside until cool. Some like to mix with the chicken meat a little boiled lean ham finely diced, but this is optional. Make a rich biscuit or pie crust and with it line a deep dish, arrange the meat in this, moisten with some of the chicken gravy, then cover with a top crust. Bake in a moderate oven.

FRENCH CHARLOTTE — Take a thick loaf of sponge cake and scoop out the center, leaving the sides and bottom an inch in thickness. Dip some stale macaroons in orange juice or sherry, and with them line the bottom and cavity, spreading over them a thick layer of apricot or peach jam. Take a scant quarter of a box of gelatine, soak it in one-quarter of a cupful of cold water and set over hot water until dissolved. Sweeten one pint of thick cream with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and the dissolved gelatine, and whip to a solid froth. Pour this into the cake mold and garnish with a border of candied cherries.

FIG CAKE—Cream thoroughly together one scant cupful of butter, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and beat again, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, then alternately three cupfuls of flour and one-half of a cupful of milk. Beat well, add three whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in four layers and when cold put together with the filling.

FILLING—Chop one-half of a pound of figs very fine; and five level teaspoonfuls of sugar and one-half of a cupful of boiling water; cook in a double boiler until thick enough to spread, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and put between the cake.

STEWED CUCUMBERS AND ONIONS—This dish needs equal amounts of sliced cucumbers and onions. Flour well and fry slowly in drippings; when brown draw to one side, add to the fat in the pan enough flour (about one tablespoonful) to absorb it, then slowly add a half pint of boiling water or gravy and stir till thickened. Simmer slowly half an hour and just before serving add a spoonful of walnut catsup.

STEWED BEEFSTEAK—Take a thick slice of round of beef, spread out in a pan, cover with a pint or more of canned or chopped fresh tomatoes, plenty of salt and pepper. Cover and cook in a slow oven for two hours or until the meat is very tender.

BASHFUL MAN SENDS DICTAPHONE PROPOSAL

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 30.—Lacking courage to propose to his sweetheart, Alfred B. Manning, a business man of this city, recited his proposal to a dictaphone. The record proposal was sent to the lady of his dreams. The next day he received a package and found a record. He put it on his machine and heard but one word—"Yes."

Women Who Fail

By Nixola Greeley-Smith

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co.

The Down Town Circe.

CIRCE, daughter of the Sun, was the greatest of all enchantresses, and her specialty was turning those who came under her spell into swine. The woman who undertakes to be a Circe in business achieves the same results whether she plans them or not. I have known a great many women, and I have seen them succeed or fail in a great many different professions or trades. And barring one only of many varying occupations I know of no trade or profession in which the force of family connections or of personal charm can be made to do the work of brains. I have seen beauty, or what passed for beauty, supplemented by the genius for flattery which counts far more, achieve a cheap impermanent success. I have seen young women shoot up like rockets till the sky seemed filled with the stars of their glory and I have watched them come to earth spent, useless sticks. Every woman who works among men knows how this is done. She has watched with pale scorn the girl who used her eyes effectively in explaining failure or incompetence, who knew enough to say "What a stunning necktie" just as the storm of masculine wrath was about to break.

These things seem very crude when written, but softened by the spell of Circe, they do their work for a time—a Circe is born every minute. And where are last year's Circes?

Very often out looking for a new job to replace the sinecure in which some fresher or more adroit enchantress has succeeded her.

There is really only one way for a woman to succeed and that is by hard, intelligent, conscientious work. To do work well you must know WHY you do it, and you must study constantly how to do it better. And you must not accept too much help or too much advice, however well meant. You must do your work whatever it may be as your employer wants it done, but don't have half a dozen employers. Don't take suggestions from other people merely because they have been in your office longer than you. A young woman, particularly if she is attractive, will have many volunteer assistants. Many chivalrous males will offer to show her how to do this or that, and a peculiarity of all these helpers will be that each will warn her that the other is "not on the level," that he alone has her real welfare and advancement at heart. The highest compliment men can pay a woman is not to offer to help her in her work. The woman who wins does not antagonize persons who want to show her how to do her work. She simply ignores their suggestions.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.

A MAN'S greatest conquest is self-conquest; his greatest possession, self-possession; and his greatest love—oh, well, you fill in the rest.

An empty heart is of about as much use and comfort to a woman as an empty pocketbook.

A man seldom falls in love; he waits until some woman falls in love with HIM—and then falls for the woman.

A small boy is awfully bored by the kisses and baby talk which women lavish on him, but, after he grows up, they appear to be the only things in which he takes any real vital interest.

Marriage is the plunge over the precipice which wakes you up with a violent jerk from "love's young dream."

Funny, but a reputation for cleverness always seems to go to a woman's head and makes her so dizzy that she can't see when she's getting on a man's nerves or tramping on his vanity.

Love is the balancing rod which keeps us on life's trolley.

No, dearie, it isn't when your golden locks have turned gray, but when your golden hopes have turned gray that you are actually "old."

Alas, how can a woman be happy? If men stare at her it embarrasses her, and if they don't it bores her; if they flatter her it makes her suspicious, and if they don't it makes her indignant; if they make love to her it hurts her dignity, and if they don't it wounds her vanity. Ah, me!

Matrimony, to a bachelor, is like a Christmas cigar—something which he always enthusiastically recommends to other people.

There is probably nobody on earth quite so humbly grateful as a brilliantly clever woman who discovers that a man loves her for the shape of her foot or the dimple in her elbow.

Poverty is a love-charm which often holds a husband and wife together—simply because they haven't the price of a ticket to the next town.

Next to the thrill of remembering his pleasures perhaps a man enjoys most the luxury of "confessing" his sins.

Running away from a woman is the highest compliment a man can pay her—and just about as dangerous as becoming panic-stricken when you are half-way across the street and rushing back to the curb.

RESURRECTS PILLORY FOR WIFE BEATERS IN KANSAS

Kansas City, June 30.—The pillory, slightly changed, but the same in effect, is to be resurrected from old Puritan days and set up again in Kansas City, Kan. Wife beaters will find themselves its victims.

Judge J. H. Brady, police judge of that city, was granted permission Tuesday to erect a post on a corner of the main business district to which men, convicted of beating their wives, could be chained for any number of days the court fixed.

"The shame of being seen, labeled as a wife beater, will prevent such crimes, I believe," the judge explained.

Artificial rubber, as a by-product of the manufacture of steel, may be a possibility, as English scientists are experimenting with its production from coke-oven gases.

THE DRUM OF LEXINGTON

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

But yesterday I saw the historic drum
Which William Dimon beat,
Upon that fateful far-off April morn,
Along each winding street,
And on the memorable Green of Lexington,
Bidding the patriots come
And face the banded hosts of tyranny.
At the reveille was a nation born
Pledged to the sacred rights of Liberty.

Now 'neath the rays of the same vernal
Peace broods about the Green,
But it remembers yet,
Girdled with stately elms memorial,
The hurtle of the deadly musket ball,
And how its sod was wet
With sacrificial blood—the whole sad, ruthless scene!

Would that the drum of Lexington again
Might sound its summoning call,
Sound from the rocky coasts of Maine
Where Agimenticus, inland, fronts the seas,
To where the long trades sweep and swell and fall
Round the Floridian quays!
Aye, sound from Puget, on which Shasta's crown
Majestically looks down,
E'en to the borders of that stricken land
Beyond the brown coils of the Rio Grande!

Have we grown sleek with sloth?
Sloughed the old virile spirit, taken on
Abasement for a garment? Are we loath
To rouse us, and to don
The rapt heroic valor once again
That girdled us when men indeed were men?
Caution and doubt and fear seem subtly crept
Upon us, and inept
We stumble, falter, palter and we need
Not the smooth word, but the swift searching deed.
If bleed we must, then rather let us bleed
Than sit inglorious, rich in all the things
Save those which honor brings!

Now every slope of our dear land is fair
Beneath the azure of the April air;
The impatient loam is ready for the seed.
But we? Take heed, take heed,
My brothers! And O you, brave wraith
Of dauntlessness and faith,
You, William Dimon, come!
Come, sound the old reveille on your drum,
The drum of Lexington,
And make us all, in steadfast purpose, one!

The Star-Spangled Banner in London

From "The Colors," by Mary R. S. Andrews, in the July Scribner.

Five minutes later, as he came into Curzon street, a barrel organ, half-way down the block, stood silent. As the grinder looked up and saw Vane on the hot, empty sidewalk he scrutinized him for a moment and turned to his organ and with that began to play. Something inside Vane jumped. He halted, listening to the rasping, alluring music. As he listened, words came, fitting their rythm to each bar—words that his mother had taught him 45 years ago:

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light——

The barrel organ seemed to grind out the words, seemed to bring back his mother's voice. Vane stood, hearing that sound, long still. And the organ went on:

And the Star-spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The barrel organ ended with a mad squeak:

The Star-spangled Banner—the land of the free.

Vane stood still in the street; he heard his mother's voice; he saw visions. He came up to the man when the music was done. "That's a queer tune to be playing in London today," said Vane. The organgrinder squinted up at him—a very sordid, dirty organgrinder, hot and tired, but cheerful.

"Me tak-a look at you, signor; you sure America-man," said the fellow.

"I American? Guess again, my friend. I'm an English subject," said Vane.

"Me no think-a," nodded the Italian confidently. "Me tell-a America-man, signor."

"Well, you're a fine guesser," said Vane.

"O Marona!" brought out the organgrinder. The thing that he was looking at in his hand, as Vane passed on, was not a shilling; it was yellow—a golden guinea.

Get Supply Easily.

An enormous deposit of asphalt in Leyte province, in the Philippines, lies so near the shore line at Tacloban that ships can anchor and take on cargoes from lighters loaded at the mines with practically no overland transportation. There is a large and growing demand in the islands for paving asphalt, and all the cities of the far east are now in a position to offer a market.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Ada B. Marshall, West Baden, Ind., is the mother of six children, the youngest 11 months old. Here is a happy family, and they look forward to each Thursday and their Blade.

Please send a card to Daniel M. Dice, Simoda, W. Va., an active member of the W. Va. Home Guards during the Civil War. He will be 72 on August 3, according to his friend, H. H. M.

Mrs. M. E. S., Ky., and Mrs. E. H. H. send The Master Is Coming. In one the autograph is ascribed to Sophie B. Bryant, in the other to Mrs. Emma A. Lent. If the author sees this will he kindly set us right, or will anyone who knows?

Raoul de Coubert, N. Y., writes: "I think I can speak, not only personally, but for the rest of those dear comrades who have come down the years together. A word of sympathy to Violet Gray in the loss of her brother and our esteemed comrade, Jack Stubbs.

Zella L. Hedges, 15, of Snowville, Vo., is a lonely, little girl who would enjoy cards and letters and promises to answer all received.

Another Blade reader is Julia Imus, of Millersburg, Ind. She is anxious to learn more of Virginia, east of the mountains, and would appreciate correspondents from that part of the state. She will answer all cards and letters from any place.

Mrs. Mary C. Colby, Vt., says: "It is sad to see so many of the old farms deserted, with only a cellar rose and lilac bush to mark the spot where once stood a house. But we are glad to know the rich men are buying up these abandoned farms and remodeling the houses for their summer homes, bringing the farms back to a high state of cultivation. They are building many state roads to avoid the high hills and to accommodate the touring car and coach. A law has been passed to widen the roads and keep the brush well trimmed."

Blackberry Wine.

To every gallon of berries add one quart of boiling water, mash and let stand 24 hours; strain, add 2½ pounds of brown sugar to each gallon of juice; put in jugs; let stand six months. I have tested it; the wine can't be beaten.—Mrs. B. N., W. Va.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

**All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.**

A Young Scholar.

I am a little boy living on a farm among the hills of western North Carolina. Our farm is situated nine miles west of Hendersonville. It is a very pretty view from our home. On the south lies a large valley, and beyond rises Mt. Pinnacle, about 2,000 feet above sea level. From its summit you can see as far as the eye can see.

I go to school every winter and try to finish a grade each year. Last winter I went to Hendersonville high school. I think that it is the best school in western North Carolina.—Everett Patterson, Etowah, N. C.

Fishing.

I am a jolly little girl of 13 years. Have I a twin? I live in Gilmore county, West Virginia. My father owns a farm near Leading creek, in which we girls and boys enjoy fishing very much. Come, dear friends, take a fishing trip with us.

I go to school about two miles from home six months of the year. I am in the sixth grade. We have a flag in our schoolroom. I would like to exchange postcards with the girls and boys, and also would like to hear from some girl living near Yellowstone park. My hobbies are reading and sewing.—Maudy M. Osborne, Linn, West Virginia.

From North Carolina.

I am 15 years old and like to go to school. I am in the seventh grade. Our school building is situated in view of Mt. Pisgah. There is a graded road extending from Asheville to the summit of Mt. Pisgah. Many tourists go during the summer and spend the day. Most of the tourists travel to Mt. Pisgah in automobiles. I can do almost any kind of sewing. I make all my own clothes and sew some for my friends. I love birds, music and flowers.—Maude Peebles, Chandler, N. C.

A Hike.

May a Camp Fire Girl gain admittance to your friendly circle? I certainly enjoy your letters, mothers. I have no mother. She died when I was two years old, and I'm now 15.

I keep house for daddy. I don't care for housework, but I manage quite well. Our Camp Fire organization in this town is only a few weeks old, but we have learned our song, some of our signs and have taken a tramp.

It was Saturday recently, and at 4 o'clock we started out to meet our guardian, who is a music teacher and was going to walk from the opposite direction and meet us half way. We walked four and one-half miles before we met her, and on the way saw many flowers and birds.

The tramp back was interesting also. Our guardian explained and pointed out nature lore to us. We were quite tired on reaching home at 9 o'clock, but are going on another hike again. Let us know if any more of our readers are Camp Fire girls.

We also have a Boy Scout patrol in our town, but as they have not an efficient master they do not progress very rapidly. Would like to receive a card or letter from every state in the Union. Will try to answer all.—Elmo D. Watrous, Hollisterville, Pa.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Winda Wilson, Carrie Givens and Linnie Givens, Washburn, W. Va., ask for cards.

Bertha White, Reedy, W. Va., is a bird lover, who urges the bird club boys and girls to write to Washington, D. C., for bulletins 456, 609 and 630 ,as they are good bird books.

Maud Duckworth, Onal Jones and Burk Duckworth, Gassoway, W. Va., request cards.

Henrietta Hall, Sugar Grove, Va., is 16 and a bird lover. Both Henrietta and her brother would enjoy cards.

Edna Malone, Peebles, O., loves to raise flowers and has many in her yard. She is a bird club girl, too.

Ruth Wike, Cullowhee, N. C., has seven sisters. Her four younger sisters have pet kittens, bantams and a pony called Brown Beauty. The sisters are all bird lovers.

Della and Fred Johnson and Freeman Bragg, Harrison, W. Va., ask for cards.

Elizabeth Hill, Scottsville, Mich., walks a mile and a quarter to school. She lives with her grandparents on a farm, which she enjoys, especially the birds and flowers.

Greeta Hill, Scottsville, Mich., lives with her grandparents. She and her sister, Elizabeth, ride a colt all over the farm. Greeta has her own little garden where she "sat out" cabbage, tomatoes and corn.

Helen M. Root, Cutler, O., believes in protecting the birds. She will be eleven years old Nov. 13, and her hair is so long that she can sit on it. Helen likes to read, do housework and ride horseback.

"I am 11 years old and live seven miles from town. I have two brothers and one little sister. I love to go to school better than I love to farm, but I do help papa in the summer. I have a shepherd dog, Ponto," says Solon Butcher, Spencer, W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

Darby and Joan.

(This version of the poem was written by St. John Honeywood, a lawyer, who was born at Leicester, Mass., in 1773, and who was one of the presidential electors when Adams succeeded Washington.

When Darby saw the setting sun
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his quart and said:
"My work is done, I'll go to bed."
"'My work is done'!" retorted Joan,
"'My work is done' your constant tone!
But hapless woman ne'er can say
'My work is done' till judgment day.
You men can sleep all night, but we
Must toil"—"Whose fault is that" quoth he.
"I know your meaning," Joan replied,
"But, sir, my tongue shall not be tied;
I will go on, and let you know
What work poor women have to do;
First, in the morning, though we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel—
Yes, feel such pains in back and head
As would confine you men to bed,
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
We air the beds and right the room;
The cows must next be milked—and then
We get breakfast for the men.
Ere this is done, with whimpering cries,
And bristling hair, the children rise.
These must be dressed and dosed with rue
And fed—and all because of you.
We next"—Here Darby scratched his head
And stole off grumbling to his bed,
And only said as she run:
"Zounds! Woman's clack is never done."
At early dawn, ere Phoebus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes,
When Darby thus: "I'll end the strife;
Be you the man and I the wife;
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan, "give me my stent."
This Darby did, and out she went.
Old Darby rose and seized the broom
And whirled the dirt about the room,
Which, having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindled cow.
The brindled cow whisked round her tail
In Darby's eyes and kicked the pail.
The clown, perplexed, with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again,
When, turning round, in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze;
For as he chanced to brush the room,
In careless haste he fired the broom.
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more.
Pressed by misfortune and perplext,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter, too.
His hands bedaubed with paste and flour,
Old Darby labored for an hour;
But, luckless wight! thou couldst not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
As every door wide open stood,
In pushed the sow in quest of food,
And, stumbling onward, with her snout
O'er set the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turned, the sow to beat,
The slippery cream betrayed his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, wakened by the clatter,
Start up and cry: "O! what's the matter?"
Old Jowler barked and Tabby mlowed,
And hapless Darby bawled aloud:
"Return, my Joan, as heretofore;
I'll play the housewife's part no more,
Since now, by sad experience taught,
Compared to thine my work is naught;
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take,
Content, the plow, the scythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have marked, while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return, as heretofore,
I'll vex my honest soul no more;
Let's each our proper task attend—
Forgive the past and strive to mend."

Jim Bludso.

By John Hay.

Wall—no. I can't tell where he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastwise he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three years,
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jim Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He wa'n't no saint. Them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-Under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike.
A careless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row;
But he never pinked and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had:
To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last son got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip',
And her day came at last.
The Morastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed,
And so came t'arin' along that night,
The oldest craft on the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve
And her furnaces crammed—rosin and pine.

The fire bu'st out as she cleared the bar
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cussin', but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar:
"I'll hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

Thro' the hot black breath of the burning boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word;
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He wa'n't no saint, but at judgment day
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentemen
That wouldn't shake hands with him.
He'd seen his duty a deadsure thing,
And went for it thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

The CandleLight.

By Harry Works.

Although I'm almost four, sometimes
I'm frightened in the night;
So mother says, "Don't be afraid,
I'll leave a candlelight."

A little light the watch to keep,
Until I sing myself to sleep.

I love to watch the tiny flame
That flickers to and fro,
And watch the straight, white candle,
Which must always shorter grow;
For when I wake in early morn,
The candle every bit has gone

If little boys should all grow short,
Instead of growing tall,
Some morning would their mothers find
They had no sons at all?

I'm very glad that we all know
The proper way for boys to grow,
But I'm sure he doesn't see our car." And Pa says: "I dunno,
I think I don't need glasses yet, but really it may be
That I am blind and can not see what's right in front of me."

If Pa should speed the car a bit some rigs to hurry past,
Ma says: "Now do be careful! You are driving much too fast."
An' all the time she's pointing out the dangers of the street
An' keeps him posted on the roads where street cars he will meet.
Last night when we got safely home Pa sighed an' said: "My dear,
I'm sure we've all enjoyed the drive you gave us from the rear."

"A Fellow's Mother."

By Margaret Sangster.

"A fellow's mother," said Will, the wise,
"Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt
By a thump or a bruise or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings,
Rags and buttons and lots of things;
No matter how busy she is, she'll stop
To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean—
If a fellow's face is not always clean,
And if your trousers are torn at the knee
She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

"A fellow's mother is never mad
And only sorry if you're bad;
And I'll tell you this: if you're only true,
She'll always forgive you, whatever you do.

"I'm sure of this," said Will, the wise,
With a manly look in his laughing eyes;
"I'll mind my mother, quick, every day;
A fellow's a baby that won't obey."

How to Make Friends.

The way to make friends is as easy
As breathing the fresh morning air;
It ain't by an art to be studied
Alone by the men who can spare
The time from their everyday labors
To ponder on classical lore;
It never is taught in a college
And it isn't a trick or a chore.

The way to make friends is to be one,
To smile at the stranger you meet,
To think cheerful thoughts and to speak them
Aloud to the people you greet.
To hold out your hand to a brother
And cheerfully say "Howdy-do"
In a way that he'll know that you mean it—
That's all that's expected of you.

Be honest in all your dealings,
Be true to your word and your home,
And you will make friends, never doubt it
Wherever you happen to roam.
Condemn not the brother who falters,
Nor fawn on the rich and the great;
Speak kindly to all who approach you,
And give up all whining at fate.

The Dying Color Bearer.

Where the sweet magnolia blossoms
Neath the starlit southern skies,
Where the breezes softly murmur,
On the battlefield he lies.

Lone, forsaken, he is dying,
Far away from loved one now;
No dear friends to soothe his anguish
And wipe the death damps from his brow.

He had borne the banner bravely
Where the murderous bullets fly,
But when stars beamed softly o'er him
He had fallen there to die.

Tight he clasps the starry banner
And essays its folds to wave,
But it drops so sadly o'er him,
Soon 'twill float above his grave.

Comrades, hasten, he is dying!
Death's cold hand is o'er him now;
Angels bright will soothe his anguish,
Kiss the death damps from his brow.

The King's Highway.

Edward Wilbur Mason.

It was a dusty country road
That dipt between the flowers,
And over it the sunshine poured
Through all the daylight hours.

The butterfly, with wings of gold
Swung swift behind the bird;
The south wind, like a river, rolled
Above the grass, unheard.

The spider webs were lightly flung
About the hedges there;
The scent of violets rose and hung
Upon the drowsy air.

No voices woke the air with mirth
No footfall shook the sod—
And all day long the silent earth
Was bound by dreams to God.

Poems Wanted.

The Greatest Battles That Ever Were Fought.

Rock Me to Sleep, Mother, and the answer to it, to Mrs. Earl Bidwell, Smyrna, N. Y.

Harry and the Guidepost.

John and I.

The Little Old Sod Shanty on the Claim.

The Army Mule.

The Old Friend and the New.

"There's always a river to cross; always an effort to make."

A Woman's Answer.

"Say, darkies, hab yo seen ole massa?" to Mrs. A. W. Langley, Sauk Rapids, W. Va.

Asleep in the Deep, and As Long as the Shamrock Grows Green, to Mary Dougherty, Antioch, O.

The Light House.

Theodora.

On the Potomac's Peaceful Breast, to E. Lorene McKibben, LeMoille, Ill.

Putting on the Style.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Buffalo Bill.

I would like to have this department tell something of the life of William F. Cody, known as Buffalo Bill.—A. S., Edmond, Okla.

William Frederick Cody was born in Iowa in 1845. His father was one of the early pioneers of Kansas. He formed one of the company who laid out the city of Leavenworth, and took an active part in making Kansas a free state. He was stabbed at an exciting political meeting. After this he was obliged to flee from his home and family, sheltering himself where he could. He finally died from exposure, in 1857.

At this time Russell, Majors & Waddell were employed by the government in carrying stores across the plains, and young Cody hired out to them, and in their employ was obliged to visit every military fort and post west of the Missouri river. He became a favorite among the plainsmen and soldiers, and it was during this period that he had his first experience of indian fighting., having, it is said, shot and killed an Indian when he was only 11 years of age.

In 1861 he was called home to the bedside of his sick mother. She died during his visit, and, as the civil war had then begun and Cody had some record as a frontiersman, he was employed as an Indian scout and served to the close of the war with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He had become a dead shot with the rifle, and after the war he entered the employ of Shoemaker, Miller & Co., constructors of the Kansas Pacific railway. He entered into a contract with the company for a monthly compensation of $500 , to supply their force of laborers with buffalo meat, and in 18 months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, on which account he received the title of "Buffalo Bill."

In the spring of 1868 he reentered army life and was appointed by Gen. Sheridan chief of scouts for the department of Missouri and the Platte. He was scout and guide for the fifth cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian river expedition in 1868-69 and continued to act in the capacity of scout until 1872, making his headquarters at Fort McPherson, Neb. It was at this time that he was elected representative from the Twenty-sixth district of Nebraska in the state legislature. After his term of office expired Cody was offered the position of guide for the Russian Grand Duke Alexis and his party, who were going out on the plains on a hunting expedition. He accepted the offer and piloted their entire party through their excursion, bringing them back without a single accident and loaded with game. He was richly rewarded.

In 1876 the Sioux war was begun and Cody, who had at this time first started his theatrical experience with a company of Indians and scouts, disbanded them, joined the Fifth Cavalry and in the battle of Indian Creek, in a hand-to-hand fight, killed Yellow Hand, a Cheyene chief. After the Indian war was over he again turned his attention to the show business and produced what is known as the Wild West, which became a great success in both America and Europe.

Mother's Day.

Please tell me something about the day known as Mother's day.—X. J. R., Mesick, Mich.

Mother's day is observed on the second Sunday in May. Its object is observance all over the nation for the well-being and honor of the home. It is observed through some distinct act of kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute and showing remembrance of mother and father to whom grateful affection is due. Schools celebrate the day on Friday, and business and other organizations on Saturday preceding the second Sunday in May. In honor of mothers who are living a colored flower is worn, and if your mother is dead it is customary to wear a white flower. The badge is the carnation.

On May 10, 1913 a resolution passed the United States house of representatives and the senate commending Mother's day for observance by the house and senate, the President of the United States and his cabinet and other heads of government departments. The same year the Nebraska legislature made Mother's day a state flag day in honor of the patriotism of Nebraska's true homes and mothers. In 1914 J. Thomas Heflin, at the request of the founder of Mother's day, Miss Anna Jarvis, introduced in the lower house of congress a joint resolution whereby the President should designate, through an annual proclamation, the second Sunday in May as Mother's day, and request the display of the American flag at all government buildings, homes and other suitable places.

President Wilson issued the first national Mother's day proclamation on May 9, 1914, asking that May 10 be observed as Mother's day in accordance with the resolution. Congressional recognition of Mother's day was the culmination of many years of work to establish a day for the sons and daughters of all lands to honor their homes. For several years the governors of almost every state have been accustomed to issue a Mother's day proclamation. Former Governor Colquitt of Texas used to pardon a number of prisoners on Mother's day.

U. S. Immigration.

Please give the number of immigrants coming to the United States each year for the last five years.—R. D., Bybee, Tenn.

Immigration to the United States in each year of the last five years was as follows: 1911, 878,587; 1912, 838,172; 1913, 1,197,892; 1914, 1,218,480; 1915, 326,700.

Samuel M. Jones.

Please tell me something about the life of Samuel M. Jones, former Golden Rule mayor of Toledo.—W. A. D., Ashland, Ohio.

Samuel M. Jones, American manufacturer and politician, was born on August 3, 1846, in Wales, and died in Toledo, Ohio, on July 12, 1904. When three years old he came to the United States with his parents, and at the age of 18 was working in the oil fields of Titusville, Pa. In 1893 Jones invented some improved oil-well apparatus and set up a factory in Toledo. In this plant he introduced reforms in the condition of his employes, fixing a minimum wage, gave an eight-hour day, and introduced a system of profit-sharing. He also opened a pleasure ground adjoining the factory known as Golden Rule Park. This park is now used for another purpose.

In 1897 Jones was nominated for mayor of Toledo by the Republican party and elected, but his subsequent advocacy of municipal ownership of public utilities and of the abolition of the system of private contract in doing city work alienated the support of his party. His administration was very popular, however, and he was re-elected as an independent candidate in 1899 and 1901. In 1900 he was by petition non-partisan candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated.

Scioto County, Ohio.

Please give a description of Scioto county in Ohio if you can—J. W., Blacksville, W. Va.

Scioto is a county in the southern part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky. It has an area of 567 square miles. It is bounded on the south by the Ohio river, is intersected by the Scioto river, which traverses it from north to south, and is also drained by Little Scioto and Brush creeks. Iron and coal are found in the county. The county seat is Portsmouth.

Kinds of Bees.

Please tell the difference between the kinds of hive bees, such as drones, queens and workers.—W. M. S., Clarksburg, W. Va.

There are three kinds of bees in the hive. They are the workers, or undeveloped females; the queen, a fully developed female; and the drone or male bee. The queen lays all the eggs of the hive, sometimes laying as many as 3,000 a day. There may be from 10,000 to 100,000 bees in a single colony, and the queen will be the mother of them all. The drones are incapable of gathering honey, and serve only one purpose, that of fertilizing or fecundating the young queens, which act takes place in the air. The workers gather all the honey and pollen, fill all the combs and rear the young or baby bees. As soon as the mating season is over, the drones are shoved out of the hives and allowed to starve.

Date of Easter.

Will you please explain why Easter Sunday does not come on the same date of given month each year?—J. H. S., Ozark, Ala.

In the year 235 the first general law of the church was enacted at the council of Nice prescribing for the universal church a day for solemnizing Easter. But the Alexandrine paschal cycles fixing the date of Easter for a long course of years were unsatisfactory and were not accepted generally. Hence, in 44, Rome observed March 26 as Easter day, while Alexandria observed April 23. Earlier, in 387, Easter day in Gaul was March 21, in Italy April 18 and in Egypt, April 25.

The way by which Easter day is now determined is that of the first Sunday after the paschal full moon (14th day of the calendar moon, or the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21.) If the full moon happens upon a Sunday then Easter day is the next Sunday following.

Besides Easter Sunday could not be the same date every year as any one date of the month does not always fall on Sunday, and Easter must be observed on Sunday.

Maine Climate.

Please give an account of the climate of Maine in these columns.—T. J., St. Charles, Mich.

In Maine the climate is cold a considerable part of the year, snow covering the ground from three to five months. The summers are short, and in the southern part of the state there is not more, and usually less, than five months for the maturing of crops. Some protection is secured from the extensive forests which abound in the state. The climate has been very healthful because of the good river drainage and the sea breezes. The mean temperature in January is 15 degrees, in May, 52 degrees, in July, 68 degrees, in October, 51 degrees and in December, 22 degrees. The average temperature in the whole state in summer is 62.5 degrees and in winter, 20 degrees.

New Testament.

Please tell about the writing of the New Testament of the Bible and about what time it was written.—M. B., Marion, Ind.

The New Testament stood complete in the canons of the third council of Carthage in 379 A. D. All Christendom has agreed that from that day onward it stood in its full integrity as a canonical body of sacred literature. In the earliest days of the New Testament church, their sacred book of authority was the Old Testament. The apostles of Christ were continually referring to these Hebrew writings and expounding them. But in this process they were also always preaching that Jesus was the Christ. The Old Testament Messiah and the Nazarene were one, this being their dominant theme. Their message was thus full of statements about Jesus, this being the center and sum of their preaching. Hence there came to stand alongside the Old Testament material another body of truth, having equally sacred value. This was the report and record of the life of Jesus Christ.

Moreover at the same time and in the same process there came into form and shape the substance and sacred authority of an Apostolic message. As an outcome of the growing life of the new church a set of writings called Apostolic came to be acknowledged as a New Testament canon and to be set alongside the Old Testament as having equal authority and worth. The process took time and had its stages.

Vincennes.

Please tell me something in this department about Vincennes, France.—L. G. H., Vestaburg, Mich.

Vincennes, a northern French town, is located on a wooded plateau about a mile east of the fortifications of Paris. The town has a population of about 30,000. Situated to the south of the town and on the northern border of the Bois de Vincennes is the celebrated castle which was formerly a royal residence, begun by Louis VII. in 1164, and more than once rebuilt. Louis IX. frequently visited it, holding informal tribunals in the neighboring wood. The chapel, an imitation of the Sainte Chappelle at Paris, was begun by Charles V. in 1379, continued by Charles VI. and Francis I., consecrated in 1552, and restored in modern times. In the sacristy is the monument erected in 1816 to the memory of the duke of Enghien, who was shot in the castle moat in 1804. Louis XI. made the castle a state prison in which Henry of Navarre, the great Conde, Mirabeau and other distinguished persons were afterwards confined.

Under Napoleon I. the castle became a magazine for war material. Louis XVIII. added an armory, and under Louis Philippe numerous casemates and a new fort to the east of the donjon were constructed. This place now serves as a fort, arsenal and barracks. It forms a rectangle 417 yards long and 245 yards wide. The enclosing wall was originally flanked by nine towers which were cut down to its level between 1808 and 1811, and now serve as bastions.

The Bois de Vincennes covers about 2,300 acres and stretches to the right bank of the Marne. It has several military establishments, an experimental farm and a normal school of military gymnastics. The wood was laid out during the second empire on the same lines as the Bois de Boulogne. The town of Vincennes has a school of military administration and carries on horticulture and the manufacture of ironware of various kinds, rubber goods, chemicals, perfumery, mineral waters, etc.

Miscellaneous.

T. M. D., Girdletree, Md.—We have nothing in our references describing Joe Stecher, the wrestler.

C. D., Thurman, Ohio—Such a question as you ask is not the kind that this department aims to answer, it being more of opinion than fact.

O. A. M. P., Shady Spring, W. Va.—We do not translate foreign languages in this department. The inscription you mention probably describes the make of the violin.

J. C., Bolivar, N. Y.—We have no biography of Ex-Governor Lowe, of California.

J. R. S., Lompoc, Cal.—The rules of this department prevent us from answering questions concerning genealogy.

W. B. H., Kimberling, Va.—In almost every town where there is a college a student has a chance to earn money to work his way through the school.

C. P., North Fairfield, Ohio—The domestic supply of both beet and cane sugar in the United States is inadequate to meet the demand. Germany leads in the production of beet sugar and Cuba of cane sugar.

A. A. P., Falls Mill, W. Va.—There is a navy yard located at Norfolk, Va., while the nearest training school is at Newport, R. I.

M. G., Falls of Raugh, Ky.—No synopsis has been compiled of the important measures passed by this congress since it convened in December.

W. M., Prentice, Wis.—Write to the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

V. T., Quartz, Mont.—W. J. Holland is the director of the Carnegie Museum located at Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. T. K., Jacksonville, N. C.—In the trench warfare in Europe the artillery fire passes safely over the head of the friendly forces in the nation's own trenches. The object of the artillery fire is to blow up the trenches of the enemy, the firing being done according to estimated ranges. Many of the trenches are covered to protect the occupants from shrapnel fire. They are constructed with communicating trenches running in different directions.

F. J. J., Neway, Mich.—Jerusalem was first captured by Shishak, king of Egypt, in 791 B. C.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN ALASKA

How the Day Is Celebrated in the Most Patriotic Part of Our Country

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Skagway.

Skagway is already preparing for its Fourth of July celebration. Flags are floating from the public buildings, and great streamers hang across the streets. Excursions are expected from White Horse and elsewhere, and the Indians will come in from miles around. There will be a tennis tournament and baseball games. Last Fourth one of the events was a tug-of-war between rival Indian tribes. The contest took place on the street car tracks in the heart of the town, and the men pulled and tugged at a rope two inches thick.

Juneau will have a great Fourth this year, and the day will be celebrated in every town of Alaska. There is no doubt about the patriotism of this part of the world. I saw more American flags on my trip from Ketchikan to Anchorage than in the whole journey from Washington to San Francisco and northward to Seattle. Every town had American flags floating from the houses, and a village of 20 log cabins is sure to have two or three flags flung out to the breeze. These people celebrate the Fourth and Christmas as the two great days of the year. Every town collects money for the Fourth by popular subscription, and the sports often last for two or three days.

A Two-Day Program.

Last year Fairbanks, in the very heart of the territory, had a two-day program. A copy of it lies before me. The first day began with literary exercises, including a speech and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. This was followed by a baseball game at Exposition park. In the afternoon there were competitive sports, and later in the day motor boat races and a swimming race. In the evening there was a dance, with music by the town band. On the second day there was another baseball game, and sports afternoon and evening. Among the features of the latter was a chariot race, in which the best teams of the city took part. Each chariot consisted of the front wheels of a wagon on which a platform had been laid. The horses went on the gallop.

It is interesting to look at the list of sports in which prizes are given. The official program, bearing the American flag on its cover, shows races by boys and men, and even by girls. The first prize for the 50-yard dash for boys of from 12 to 14, was $3, and the second $1. Boys of 10 and 12 ran 50 yards for a prize of $2, and boys under 8 years for a prize of $1.50. The 100-yard dash for men and boys had prizes from $7.50 to $10.00. There was a 50-yard dash for girls of from 12 to 14 and another for younger girls ranging down to those under 8 years, the prizes being from $1.50 to $3. The rope-climbing contest was open to all, as was also the pole vault. The wheelbarrow race was limited to men of over 150 pounds weight, and the first man in received a prize of $12. There were four entries for the angleworm race, and its prize was $10.

And then there were bicycle races of various distances for men, boys and girls, and swimming races of 100-yards with prizes of from $10 to $20.

On the second day the ladies were among the runners. There were obstacle races for boys and girls, egg and spoon races for girls under 14, and a potato race for boys under 12. There was a pie-eating contest for boys, and a doughnut-eating contest for girls, the prize in each case being $2.50 for the one who ate fastest and most. Another feature was a sack race for boys under 12, and another, a three-legged race, in which each contestant consisted of two boys with one leg of each tied to a leg of the other.

Among the evening events—it is as light as day up to midnight the Fourth of July everywhere in Alaska—there were ladies' races, a ladies' nail-driving contest and a tug-of-war. The amount of prizes given in this way was more than $1,000, and it was contributed by the citizens, all of whom went out in force to the sports.

And Baseball, Too.

The Fourth of July came on Sunday last year. It was celebrated at Juneau that day by a baseball game between the Juneau and Treadwell teams at the Juneau Recreation park. The diamond there has been cut out or built upon gravel which was formerly a placer mone, and I doubt not the dust raised had still a sprinkling of gold in it. The Treadwell ball park is made up of the tailings that have come from the great mines which have already produced more than $60,000,000 worth of gold. These tailings have been run down into the channel, and have built up on its shore an area large enough for the game. The purse contested for at Juneau was $250.

On Monday, July 5, the day opened with an industrial parade, with prizes for the best decorated floats; and in the afternoon there were races like those at Fairbanks. The prizes were about the same, ranging from $2 to $15, and every one was expected to compete. One of the events was the climbing of a greased pole, the best climber receiving a prize of $10. And then there was the fat man's race, every contestant in which weighed over 200 pounds. The old men's race was restricted to runners over 50 years of age.

After the races there were three teams of gold miners who played two games of baseball and in the evening there was a grand open-air dance, a balloon ascension and a confetti carnival that lasted until long after midnight. During these events trained nurses were kept in constant attendance to minister to the children, and the committee on transportation arranged free automobile service for all the women and children of the small towns nearby.

Just a Baby Town.

The town of Anchorage was born only last summer with the coming of the railroad, and the baby municipality was hardly a month old before it celebrated its first Fourth of July. A place was cleared of stumps in the center of the city of tents for a baseball grounds, and this served as the scene of the other sports of the occasion. There were ball teams of men and ball teams of women; and races of every description. American flags flew from many of the tents and a streamer bearing the words "Welcome to Our Fourth Celebration" was hung from two pine trees across the main street The street was a dirt road, but that made no difference.

The fat men's race was held on that road, as were also the races of the girls and boys. I have a photograph of the Anchorage girls' baseball team. The members are lusty maids and matrons dressed in bloomers that come to the knee, with white middy blouses and white caps or hats. They were tennis shoes.

The Fourth of July came six days before the first government sale of lots. No one then had a fixed habitation or a home. The most of the people lived on the flats in tents, waiting for the government to lay out the town. There were perhaps a thousand tents, and three or four times that many inhabitants. All were expecting to make their fortunes in selecting good lots and growing up with the town. When the auction occurred the first lot brought $825 and the total sales of that day ran up to more than $100,000. Since then the people have shown much public spirit and patriotism. The town was laid out with large public parks, and there are to be tennis courts and amusement grounds.

So far I have to visit any town of size in Alaska that has not its baseball field. Owing to the topography of the town, which is built upon hills, rising almost straight up from the water, the diamond at Ketchikan is necessarily confined to the beach. It is situated in a cove or bay which is flooded when the tide comes in and it is possible to play ball only between tides. The wharves on great piles come close up to the ball ground, and the people sit there with feet hanging and watch the game going on below.

The baseball ground at Prince Rupert, over the way, could not be laid out on the beach. The water there is deep and there is no space clear at low tide. Nevertheless the town has its diamond. It is on the top of a cone-like hill, which was sliced off for the purpose. It cost $25,000 or $30,000 to blast the rocks and level the ground. The field is now smooth and has an amphitheatre of hills as its grandstand. Prince Rupert has a tennis court floored with boards and its people are fond of sports of all kinds.

One of the Fourth of July events at Ketchikan consists of fishing matches in which the halibut fishermen contend as to who can cast his line the most quickly and draw it in again without tangling. The men are wonderfully expert. The lines are several miles in length and there are hundreds of hooks on one line. The lines must be dropped so that the hooks rest on the bed of the sea. Last Fourth of July the men caught $500 worth of halibut while throwing their lines, and that notwithstanding the contest was not to see who could catch fish, but who could cast the line quickest.

Sports at Night.

Many of the sports of Alaska are held in the evening. This is so in every part of the country, and especially in the interior. It is so also in the Klondike, where, the 21st of June, a baseball game is held at midnight to celebrate the time when Dawson has 24 hours of daylight. Photographs are taken by the light of the midnight sun, and the playing continues until the wee hours of the morning.

The Dawson baseball park was made at a cost of $12,000. It is the scene of many international contests. Teams go from Juneau and other parts of our territory to play the Canadians, and last year Dawson sent a team to Fairbanks, 700 miles away, to compete for the "international championship north of latitude 53." White Horse, Canada, belongs to a baseball league which also includes Skagway, Juneau and Douglas Island. This league imports players from Seattle, Vancouver and other coast towns, and it has its annual games for supremacy.

Among the most enthusiastic of the ball players are the Indians. Some of the tribes have their own nines, which come long distances to compete with the whites. Last July a ball team came from the Pelly river, several hundred miles away, to Dawson to play the team there. The Indians were copper-colored, long-haired, lusty braves, and they ran like deer, playing in moccasins.

Tennis is another game which is common throughout the northwest. Every town has its courts and its tournaments. The Dawson Lawn Tennis club has a membership of 40, and it owns two fine courts which were built at a cost of $5,000. The courts are usually floored with boards, and this is especially so along the coast where the moist air makes the ground unfit for games. There are tennis courts and baseball fields at many of the mining camps, and at Dominion Creek, in the Klondike mining district, the people celebrate Empire day, Dominion day and the Fourth of July with Caledonian games, races and ball matches. The Yukon territory has so many Americans that it commemorates the Fourth of July as well as the Canadian holidays. The people of the two countries are very friendly, and in business and play they go hand in hand.

In this connection, I am surprised at the ignorance which prevails throughout the United States as to this part of the world. Many of our people evidently think that the Klondike belongs to Alaska and that Dawson is one of its cities. This ignorance even extends to some of the government officials at Washington. Not long ago one of the high officers of our postoffice department sent a letter of censure to the postmaster at Dawson, because he had not been submitting his reports to the department at Washington. He told him that he must report regularly, and that if he did not receive a letter from him within a few days he would close up the office. The postmaster replied that Dawson was the capital and chief city of Yukon territory, and that its reports went only to the government at Ottawa. The incident occasioned great laughter in this part of the world and the Dawson agent thought so much of it that he had the letter framed and hung up in the postoffice.

Similar ignorance prevails as to Alaska. One of the clerks of our treasury department once wrote to an officer at Sitka, when that town was the capital, that the treasury had very few blanks of a certain kind that Sitka had asked for, but that the Alaska official might easily run across to Nome and get some, as Nome had a double supply. Now Nome is as far from Sitka as New York is distant from Omaha. The only way there is by sea, and the voyage is as long as from New York ao Liverpool, and the steamers go once a month.

Our people cannot appreciate the distances in America. By the ordinary summer routes, it is from 1,800 to 2,000 miles from Juneau to Fairbanks. Nevertheless, a merchant of the latter town told me he had just received a letter from a Boston firm, saying that they had drawn upon him through a banking establishment at Juneau.

Another man in the party described the troubles he had had in the purchase of a well-known dictionary consisting of 10 or 11 volumes. This dictionary has been extensively advertised in the magazines. The man sent the money and asked that the books be delivered at Fairbanks. It was a month or more before he received a reply, when a letter came saying that the books had been shipped him from their Canadian branch, the company evidently thinking that Fairbanks was in Canada. The result was that the books were held at the international boundary for duty, and they have not yet been delivered.

Called Alaska "Foreign Country."

Another amusing story relates to the time of the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. The subject came up in congress, when one senator asked for more information about the Lynn canal. He wanted to know "when it was dug and who dug it." When it is remembered that the Lynn canal is one of the great flords of the North American continent, and that it was plowed out by nature in the prehistoric past, the fund of information by the questioner can be appreciated.

Along the same line of ignorance was a letter received at Juneau from a Philadelphia merchant in response to an order for certain goods to be sent C. D. D. The letter stated that the Philadelphia firm could not send goods C. O. D. to foreign countries.

Among other instances of this kind are those which relate to the climate of Alaska, which is different in different sections of the country. One of the chief merchants of Cordova told me how he once ordered some woolen goods from a Minnesota mill through an agent in Seattle. The goods should have arrived within 30 days. Upon their failure to come, the agent wrote the Minnesota firm and received the reply that the order had not been filled, as navigation was already closed and there was no use in making any shipment to Alaska at that time of the year. The truth is that Cordova, right on the Pacific ocean, and the ships call there every week the year round.

A Chicago man recently said to an Alaskan, who was telling stories about his country: "I can believe everything but what you say about the mosquitoes. There can be no mosquitoes in a land where there is so much ice and snow." Anyone who has traveled in Alaska in summer knows that the country abounds in mosquitoes, and that at times it is impossible to go anywhere in the woods without every bit of one's skin is protected.

Most of the summer tourists who come to Alaska bring a great supply of clothing. They load up with furs and overcoats, only to find that the interior of the country is roasting, and that the children are going about with bare feet. A party which went down the Yukon this season had nothing but heavy woolens along. This steamer ran aground and they were stranded for days, with the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade.

This Is Your Flag

Have You One in Your Home?

Every American Should Have an "Old Glory." The Blade can send you one at a special cost price

A BIG AMERICAN FLAG

SIZE 5 X8 FEET; WILL NOT RUN OR FADE. WITH SEWN STRIPES, METAL GROMMETS AND REINFORCED DUCK BINDING.

98c POST-PAID

This Price Is Far Below Retail Store Prices.

Send at Once and Raise It Above Your Home

SMALLER FLAG, Size 3 x 5 feet, made same as larger flag. Postpaid **49c**

The Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.

$1.50

6 YEAR GUARANTEE

Sample Watch Free

Genuine full standard size railroad style watch with locomotive on dial and locomotive handsomely engraved on back. Full nickel plated case, screw bezel, Arabic numerals on dial, heavy R. R. style figures. Genuine American movement, stem wind and set, fully GUARANTEED for 6 YEARS. To further introduce this interesting and introduce this wonderful watch and our great catalogue, a few of which we have on hand and Hampden watches we will send this elegant watch to anyone who will mail postpaid for ONLY $1.50 and if you will name this watch we will give you ONE SAMPLE WATCH FREE for your trouble. Send this ad or a postcard for two and we will send ONE EXTRA WATCH FREE. Order today as this offer may not appear again. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies, Ants, Moles, Gophers, Chipmunks, Squirrels, Rabbits, Sparrows, Crows, Hawks, Chicken Lice, Skunks, Weasels, Minks, Jack Rabbits, Prairie Dogs, Moths, Jack Rabbits, Prairie Dogs, Moths, Jack Rabbits, Prairie Dogs, Moths

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF JULY

BY PROFESSOR DOOLITTLE,
Of the University of Pennsylvania.

The most striking astronomical event of the present month will be the eclipse of the beautiful full moon, which will take place on the evening of Friday, July 14, while the moon is passing the meridian, high in the heavens. Two weeks later there will occur the fourth eclipse of the present year—an interesting annular, or Ring, eclipse of the sun, but this will be wholly invisible from the United States. As to the bright planets which for so many months have made our western heavens beautiful, they have all, with the single exception of Mars, disappeared from the evening sky. The reader who has from time to time been observing the morning sky, however, knows that for many weeks the beautiful Jupiter has been shining brightly there, and as the weeks of July go by he will see the planet Venus steadily climb upward in the dawn, where by the close of the month it will be a no less brilliant object in the morning than it has been for so many weeks in the evening.

The July Stars.

The slow, seasonal turning of the sphere has now brought the brilliant zodiacal group, Scorpio, exactly to the meridian in the south, and has carried the very large group Hercules, with its wonderful, closely packed cluster of 6000 suns (at A, Fig. 1) to its highest position in the heavens. The summer branch of the Milky Way has mounted halfway to the zenith, and the part of this, including Delphinus, Aquila, Lyra and Cygnus, is unsurpassed in beauty by any other like region of the heavens.

The reader who is already familiar with the brighter constellations and who takes a pleasure in gradually becoming acquainted with the no less interesting, but fainter, and less well-known groups, cannot do better than to select for his study this month the long and winding Dragon, for this group is now high above the Pole, in its most favorable position of the year. The head of the Dragon is formed by the four stars at H (Fig. 1), of which both B and C are interesting binary systems, though they are excessively difficult, even in the largest telescopes. The orange star at C will always be a memorable one to astronomers, for it was from observations upon this that the astronomer Bradley, two centuries

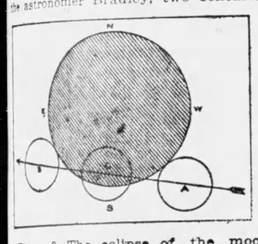


Figure 2—The eclipse of the moon July 14-15, 1916.

ago made the epoch-making discovery of the so-called Aberration of Light.

From the region, H, the body of the Dragon extends downward to the yellowish star F, and then upward, winding around the Pole through M, meeting the brightest star of the constellation at N, and finally ending in the tip of the tail at V. The star at D is a beautiful pair, with an opera glass the components being separated by an apparent distance equal to that across the full moon; and, in fact, all the stars J, U, E, F, L, M, R and S, are double stars, though many of them are very difficult in the largest telescopes.

To the Arabians the stars J, B, C and I were sometimes known as the Mother Camels, protecting their Foal, at U, from the two Wolf Stars, K and L, who were lying in wait for it. The Foal is a little pair of stars, easily seen double in a small telescope. The brightest star of the Dragon, at A, was the Pole Star of 4700 years ago; the central passage of the great pyramid of Cheops was directed to it, as, indeed, were similar passages in many other of these structures. During 47 centuries the slow course of the procession has carried our pole from this star to Polaris (at W), while 6000 years from now the Pole Star will be the bright object at O, and in 12,000 years it will be the magnificent Vega.

The reader may now also well trace out the long, winding Serpent of the southern heavens, with Ophiuchus, the Serpent Holder, who is holding the writhing Serpent in his hands. The portion of the Milky Way below and to the left of this group is wonderfully

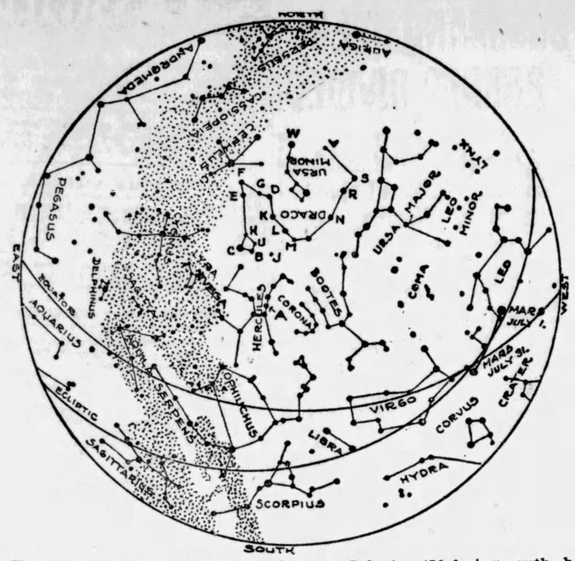


Figure 1—The Constellations at 9 p. m., July 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright. If facing west, hold west below. If facing east, hold east below. If facing north, hold the map inverted.)

rich in clouds and clusters, and indeed its whole summer branch is so filled with intricate detail and variety that it will well reward many evenings of careful exploration.

The Planets in July.

Mercury reached its greatest western elongation on June 30, and for the first few days of the month will be seen shining brightly in the dawn for about one hour before sunrise. It should be looked for well to the north of the east point of the horizon. On July 28 it will enter the evening sky, but it will not attain its greatest distance east of the sun until September 9. Venus enters the morning sky on July 3 and toward the end of the month will become a conspicuous object there. It will attain its greatest brilliance on August 9.

Mars, the only planet remaining with us, will pass from Leo well into Virgo during the present month. In a moderately large telescope the polar cap and the larger markings may still be made out, but this world is now far too distant to be observed to advantage. T the naked eye it is now even fainter than a first magnitude star; in the telescope it has the shape of the moon when about three days past full.

Jupiter is becoming a conspicuous and beautiful object in the morning heavens. On July 1 it rises about four hours before sunrise, but by July 31 it rises before midnight. This planet will be the reigning object of our evening heavens during the coming autumn and winter months.

Saturn is in conjunction with the sun on July 12, and so cannot be observed during the present month.

On July 3, at 3 a. m., the earth will pass through the point of its orbit which is farthest distant from the sun; on this date we will be more than 3,000,000 miles farther away from the sun than when the two bodies were closest together, six months ago.

On the late evening of July 14 our moon in its eastward monthly journey among the stars will pass into the earth's shadow and a large part of its light will be cut off. The great shadow of the earth stretches out into space directly away from the sun, the extreme tip of the shadow being no less than 857,000 miles away from us. This length is, of course, far too small to reach to the stars or to any of the planets, but as the distance of the moon is but 240,000 miles, it follows that sometimes the moon plunges into the shadow and is eclipsed.

In Figure 2 the large, shaded circle represents a section of the earth's shadow at the point where the moon passes through it. The center of the moon will reach the point A and the eclipse begin at 10 hrs. 19 min. 18 sec. p. m. (Eastern standard time); it will reach the point C, and the eclipse be the greatest at 11 hrs. 45 min. 54 sec., and it will finally reach the position B, and the eclipse terminate on July 15 at 1 hr. 12 min. 30 sec. a. m. The moon will thus at no time be wholly covered; it is probable that even the portion wholly within the shadow will not become entirely dark. Instead, the observer will probably see areas of illustration on the dark ball of our satellite, which may vary from copper color to greenish, or may even in part be of a deep red. These changing colors during the progress of an eclipse afford a most interesting sight. They are due to rays of sunlight which have passed through the rim of air surrounding the earth, and which have thus become so bent within the shadow that they fall upon the darkened moon. To an observer on the moon at this time the "New" earth would be seen as a black ball, surrounded by a brightly colored rim of light. Sometimes during an eclipse the rim of air about the earth has been filled with clouds so that no light could penetrate it, and the moon has therefore entirely disappeared—but this is very unusual.

The Annular Eclipse of July 29.

On the evening of July 29 the moon will pass completely onto the bright disc of the sun, thus hiding all of the latter from view except an intensely bright and narrow ring of its outer edge. This eclipse will be wholly invisible in northern latitudes, however, the path of the annulus first striking the turning earth at A, Fig. 3, sweeping across Australia and Tasmania to B, and finally leaving the earth's surface at a point about 900 miles south of New Zealand.

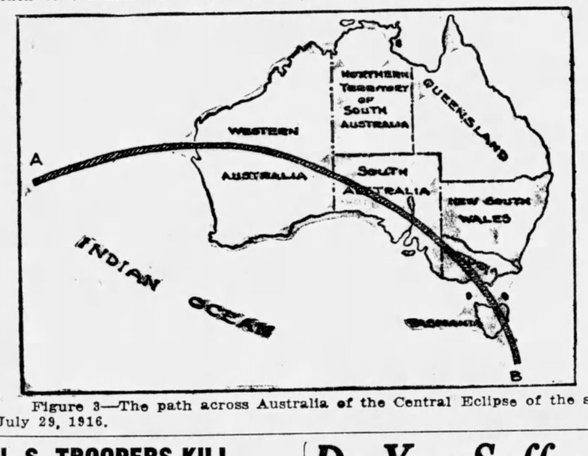


Figure 3—The path across Australia of the Central Eclipse of the sun, July 29, 1916.

LIEBKNECHT GETS 30 MONTHS' TERM

German Socialist Leader Convicted of "Attempted Treason in War Time."

Berlin, June 29.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht's conviction, which provides for an appeal, automatically disbars him as a lawyer and makes him ineligible to hold public office. It does not, however, affect his position as a minister of the Prussian diet, as Dr. Liebknecht was selected as a result of election by the voters and not by government appointment. His status as a legislator is unaffected as the court refrained from revoking his civil rights.

Gets Thirty Months.

Liebknecht was sentenced to 30 months' penal servitude and dismissed from the army for attempted high treason and gross insubordination to the authorities.

The court decided that Dr. Liebknecht was guided by political fanaticism and not by unpatriotic feeling, and therefore imposed the lowest penalty on him.

The trial was behind closed doors. When the courtmartial convened there was a large attendance of persons interested in the case, but the room was almost immediately cleared while the court considered a motion made by the prosecutor to exclude the public during the entire trial "in the interest of public security."

This motion was granted, and it was ordered also that newspapers should print no reports of the trial except the verdict, which would be made public.

He has been accused not only of taking part in but arranging the demonstration at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war" and "Down with the kaiser" were raised by the excited demonstrators.

Liebknecht Manifesto.

Although the trial was before a court martial, in secret, it was learned that part of the charge was based upon a manifesto which Liebknecht circulated and which was suppressed by the government. This manifesto said, in part:

"Poverty and misery, need and starvation are ruling in Germany, Belgium, Poland and Serbia, whose blood the vampire of imperialism is sucking, resemble vast cemeteries. The entire world, the much-praised European civilization, are falling into ruins through the anarchy which has been let loose by the world war.

"Those who profit from the war want war with the United States. Tomorrow, perhaps, they may order us to aim lethal weapons against new groups of brethren, against our fellow-workers in the United States.

"Consider well this fact: As long as the German people does not arise and force, through its own will, the assassination of the people will not stop.

"Let thousands of voices shout: 'Down with the shameless extermination of nations! Down with those responsible for these crimes!'"

"Our enemy is not the English, French nor Russian people, but the great German landed proprietors, the German capitalists and their executive committee.

"For wars, let us fight the government, let us fight these mortal enemies of all freedom. Let us fight for everything which means the future and the triumph of the working classes, the future of humanity and civilization."

The manifesto was written in April and secretly promulgated.

DIRECTS WILSON TO USE MILITIA

Congress Gives President Power to Draft All Those Taking Federal Oath.

Washington, June 29.—The senate today approved and sent to the White House the conference report on the Hay resolution authorizing the President to draft into the federal service all national guardsmen taking the prescribed oath.

Approval was voted by the house last night. As finally agreed upon the resolution is stripped of both the house provision for financial relief for Jependents of guardsmen and the senate amendment authorizing the release of members of the guard having families without means of support.

Transferring of guardsmen to the federal service will make them available for any service, like regulars, and they will be taken over "for the period of the emergency." Any who fail to take the new oath will retain their national guard status and will be available for border service.

Passage of the resolution will facilitate troop movements to the border, as one of its chief objects is to make possible the consolidation of partially completed units for immediate transportation.

The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill carrying approximately $27,500,000, most of it to meet military expenses of the Mexican crisis. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

ENGLAND SUFFERS A DYE FAMINE

British Manufacturers Can Make But Commonest Kind and Prices Soar.

London, July 1.—Serious difficulties are being encountered in all the dye using industries in Great Britain, as it is almost impossible to obtain the fine analine dyes which before the war were manufactured almost exclusively in Germany. Fabulous prices are being paid for the very limited supplies on the market.

For best fast dyes prices today range about 50 times as high as those that ruled before the war; for commoner dyes 20 times the pre-war price is asked. Progress is being made by British manufacturers, but, principally with the commoner dyes, but at the best it will be a long time before supplies from this source can be anything like satisfactory.

At present a supply of the finest German dyes is reaching the market from a somewhat unexpected quarter. The sale has just been announced of a quantity of analine dyes just landed at St. Katherine dock, London. These dyes are being sold by direction of the Admiralty Marshal, Alexandria, and form part of cargoes captured at sea in August, 1914.

The government is taking great care to prevent these dyes from falling into the hands of dealers. The sale is by tender and firms desiring to obtain a tender form must first satisfy the authorities that the purpose for which they need the dyes is of national interest.

BIGGEST NATURAL SPANS ARE IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, June 30.—The biggest natural bridges in the world are to be found in the United States. The largest of these, the Rainbow, 308 feet high, would span the dome of the United States capital with room to spare, and is nearly as high as the Flatiron building in New York, says the National Geographic magazine. Its span is six times as great as that of the Natural bridge of Virginia.

Utah alone has three natural bridges that are higher and of greater span than any other natural bridge in the world.

Arkansas Miners Strike.

Little Rock, Ark., June 28.—Eight hundred miners in the mines of the American Bauxite Co. struck yesterday for an increase from $1.75 to $2.25 a day.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, July 1.—Wheat showed a firmer tendency at the opening today. Prices averaged a slight increase in all options except December. Weather over the southwest was ideal for threshing. Cables were unchanged. Deliveries at Chicago were 1,250,000 bushels wheat and here they were not liberal.

The strength in wheat became more prominent in the later trading, especially in July. The latter and cash closed ⅞c up, September was up ¾c and December ½c.

Corn showed a firmer tone here, owing to lack of offerings. July corn opened ½c higher. December was unchanged. Deliveries were small, while in Chicago they were not large.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.		July 1.	June 30.
Cash.... 1.08	1.08¾	1.08		1.08¾	1.07½
July.... 1.08	1.08¾	1.08		1.08¾	1.07¾
Sept.... 1.11¼	1.11⅝	1.11¼		1.11⅝	1.10⅝
Dec.... 1.15⅞	1.16⅝	1.15⅞		1.16⅝	1.15⅞
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....		79	78½
July..... 77¼	....	....		77¼	76¾
Sept..... 75⅝	75⅝	75⅛		75⅛	75
Dec..... 65⅝	....	....		64	63½
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....		41½	41½
July..... 40¾	41	40¾		41	40¾
Sept..... 40¼	....	....		40⅜	40
Clover Seed—					
Cash ... 8.95	....	....		8.95	9.00
Oct. ... 9.15	....	....		9.17	9.20
Dec. ... 9.02	....	....		9.07	9.10
Rye—					
No. 2....	....	....		97	97½
Alsike—					
Cash ... 9.50	....	....		9.60	9.50
Aug. ... 9.70	....	....		9.75	9.65
Timothy—					
Cash ... 3.45	....	....		3.45	3.40
Sept. .. 3.35	....	....		3.35	3.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July ... 1.01⅝	1.03⅝	1.01		1.03¼	1.01⅝
Sept. ... 1.04⅞	1.05⅝	1.04⅝		1.05⅛	1.04⅝
Dec. ... 1.07⅞	1.08⅞	1.07⅝		1.08⅝	1.08
Corn—					
July ... 75⅛	75⅝	75		75¼	75
Sept. .. 73⅜	73⅞	73		73⅝	73¼
Dec. ... 61⅝	62⅛	61⅜		62	61⅜
Oats—					
July ... 38¼	38⅞	38⅛		38¾	38⅛
Sept. .. 38¾	38½	38⅛		38⅝	38¼
Dec. ... 40	40¼	40		40¼	40⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July ...25.40	....	....		25.42	25.60
Sept. ..24.85	24.87	24.75		24.85	24.72
Lard—					
July ...13.20	....	....		13.25	13.17
Sept. ..13.40	....	....		13.40	13.37
Ribs—					
July ...13.77	....	....		13.80	13.72
Sept. ..13.87	....	....		13.85	13.82

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....		1.07⅜	1.07
Sept.	....	....		1.09¼	1.08⅝
Dec.	....	....		1.10¼	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....		1.10½	1.09⅝
Sept.	....	....		1.10⅝	1.09½

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½c; solid pack, 30½c.
Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@17½c; York State 19¼c; brick, 18@18½c; Ilmburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 17@17½c.
Eggs—Fresh, candled, 23½c; strictly fresh, 25c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 12c.
Beans—Green, $2.25 per hamper; Southern wax, $2.25 hamper; 75c basket.
New Corn—60c.
New Turnips—40c doz.
Cabbage—Illinois, $2 case.
California Celery—Large, per dozen, 90c.
Michigan Celery—25@30c bunch.
Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@1.75.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 40@60c.
Egg Plant—60c@$1.20 doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 5@6c.
Iceberg Head Lettuce—$1.00@1.25 tub.
Fancy Head Lettuce—75c basket.
Mushrooms—65c pound.
Parsley—Large bunches, per dozen, 25c.
New Potatoes—$2.75 bbl.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 30c.
New Peas—Home-grown Junes, $1.50@2.25.
Home-grown Peas—$1.50@1.75 bu.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 10@15c doz.; long, per dozen, 10@15c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $4.50@5.00.
Mississippi and Texas Tomatoes—4-box crates, $1.00@1.25 crate; home-grown, 20c pound.
Onions—Per sack, 75c@$2.25.
Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.
Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 20@30c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12¼c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.
Calves—14@16c.
Spring Lambs—18@20c.
Fowls—Alive, 15c.
Broilers—22@25c lb.
Ducks—Alive, 18c.
Lambs—Yearling, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef extra good, 10@12c.
Heifers—11@12½c.
Bulls—10@11c

Provisions.

Lard—14¼c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—21¼c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18¼c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 17c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13½c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckle, 18½c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $25.00; No. 2, $22.00.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—43c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.
(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.
Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $26.00@28.00; white middlings, $30.00@32.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@32.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.
Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.
Hay—Bale, $10.00@20.00.
Straw (buying price)—Light pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.
Oats—50@55c per bu.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@6.00.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, July 1.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 31@31½c prints, 32@32½c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29½@30c; process, extras, 27½@28c; do. seconds, 26@26½c; dairy, extras, 26@27c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 20@21c; oleomargarine, natural color, high grade, 20c in pound prints; white, 18c; low grade, 19c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flat, 18½@19c; do. choice, 18c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18c; Swiss, fancy, 30@35c; new blocks, 24@25c; limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75@80c per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 26c; do., extra firsts, 25c; do. firsts, free cases, 24c; seconds, 19c. Poultry—Live fowls, 18½@19c; spring chickens, 1½@2 pounds, 30@31c; 1@1¼ pounds, 26@30c; spring ducks, 22@24c; guinea squabs, $4.00 a dozen; do. old, $3.00. Potatoes—Choice white in small way, $1.00@1.10 a bushel; Cobblers, $3.65@3.85 a barrel; do., $4.40 per barrel.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 3.—Butter unchanged. Eggs—Receipts, 15,153 cases; unchanged. Potatoes unsettled; new, receipts, 75 cars; Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Triumphs, 90c@$1.10; Illinois, Ohios, 90c@$1.00; Virginia, barreled, $2.40@2.60; old, 90c@$1.00; receipts, 3 cars. Poultry alive, unchanged.

New York Produce.

New York, July 3.—Flour steady. Porp firm. Beef firm. Lard steady. Molasses quiet. Hay steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Veals—Receipts, 100; market active; good to choice, $4.50@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market fairly active; heavy and mixed, $10.20@10.25; yorkers, $9.75@10.20; pigs, $9.75; roughs, $8.00@8.75; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; market active and unchanged.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; 10@20c higher; bulk sold at $10.00; pigs, $9.75; stags, $7.50; roughs, $8.75. Cattle—Receipts, two cars; market strong; top, $10.00. Sheep—Receipts, one car; market steady at $7.00@7.25; lambs steady at $11.50; yearlings strong at $8.50@9.00. Calves—Market strong; top, $11.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market firm; bulk $9.75@10.00; light, $9.50@10.00; mixed, $9.50@10.05; heavy, $9.45@10.15; rough, $9.45@9.60; pigs, $7.75@9.40. Cattle—Receipts, 200; market slow; native beef cattle, $7.80@11.25; stockers and feeders, $5.75@8.80; cows and heifers, $3.75@9.85; calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market weak; wethers, $8.90@7.90; lambs, $7.25@9.60; springs, $7.25@10.85.

BRITISH TO SELL TEUTON LANDS

Property Seized in Africa Will Be Auctioned Off in London.

The first important disposal of Great Britain's spoils of war is to be made October 31, when all of the German and Austrian property seized in Nigeria, Africa, will be sold at auction in London, it is announced in New York.

The property is at present held by a receiver. The sale has been ordered by the British Supreme Court.

Lands, warehouses, stores offices, wharves, piers, sheds and other properties to be offered are scattered throughout the 336,000 square miles of the colony. Many of the buildings and waterfront structures were owned by German and Austrian firms, which in the last quarter of a century had built up an extensive trade reaching far inland. Other Teutonic firms whose property is to be sold carried on rich shipping, importing and commission businesses.

Private Houses to Go, Too.

Private houses formerly occupied by subjects of the Central Powers will not escape the auctioneer's hammer. When the last bid has been recorded, German names, German power and German business will have disappeared as completely from the African state as though they never existed there.

It is said that no country on the western coast of Africa offers greater possibility for future development than Nigeria. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, tin, ground nuts, hides, cocoa, cotton, rubber, mahogany, ivory, shea nuts, shea butter and many different kinds of valuable gums. In 1913 the exports from the colony were valued at nearly $35,000,000, which was an increase of 58 per cent over the exports in 1909.

Coal Field Discovered.

But recently the great mineral wealth underlying Nigeria has been discovered and partially developed. Alluvial tin is found in abundance in the northern provinces. Within the last few years an extensive coal field has been discovered at Udi. It is the only known coal field on the west coast of Africa, which makes its development all the more important to Nigerian investors, inasmuch as it will greatly cheapen the cost of manufacturing.

The population of Nigeria is estimated at more than 16,000,000 natives and 2,600 Europeans.

LAST OF BAND HANGED FOR RAID ON COLUMBUS

Four Mexicans Executed at Deming, N. M.

Deming, N. M., June 30.—Four of the Mexican bandits, who participated in the Columbus raids, were hanged here this morning, making six, all told, that have paid for their crimes on the gallows. Two others were hanged several weeks ago.

The four men were calm. Jose Rangel smoked a cigarette, as the noose was adjusted. None would say anything except Garcia, who exclaimed as he was led to execution:

"I hope God will forgive my enemies!"

This completes the disposition of the cases of Columbus raiders, as Jose Rodriguez, recently, was granted a stay of execution and is serving a life sentence.

Co. D, New Mexico national guard, was held at the armory in case of an attempted demonstration.

U. S. TROOPERS KILL MEXIAN CUSTOMS RIDER

Gonzales Asserts Victim Minded Own Business.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—A Mexican line rider of the Carranza customs service was killed last night by a squad of American soldiers, who fired across the Rio Grande into Mexican territory near Ysleta, 12 miles east of El Paso, according to a report received by Gen. Gonzales in Juarez today.

Mexican officials claimed that the guard, named Juan Morena, was riding along the Mexican side of the river in the performance of his duty with a fellow customs guard, when the Americans opened fire without warning. The story, as told by the survivor, placed the number of Americans at eight.

Considerable indignation was expressed in Juarez over the affair, and General Gonzales sent a complaint to General Bell, who said he would investigate.

Do You Suffer?

Are you suffering from neuralgia? Have you constant headaches? Do you often feel nauseated? Does insomnia keep you awake night after night? Is your blood bad? Are your kidneys or liver in poor condition? Have you stomach trouble or wasting of the thyroid glands or degenerative changes of the heart muscle?

If you have any of these affections read every word of this announcement. The modern doctor has traced these ills in a vast number of cases to auto-intoxication arising from constipation. In other words, constipation has been at the base of all your misfortune. You should have taken proper treatment sooner. You should start proper treatment now. The physician of today frowns down on catharties and drugs and says that these do no real good. In fact, very often drugs and catharties are too violent for the delicate system and shock it dangerously. Then, too, with drugs and cathartics you are constantly in danger of creating a drug habit, for it is found that after a while larger and larger doses of drugs or catharties seem to do no real good, so that the body gets into a condition where it craves for something that does not help it.

It is well to heed modern medical science when its foremost representatives tell you that white mineral oil is the thing to set your body functioning properly again. White mineral oil is both a preventative and a relief. Gets right down to the heart of the problem. It removes the cause of the trouble and does not merely soften the effects as do those useless, harmful drugs and cathartics.

White mineral oil in its purest, most effective, most beneficial form is Lubriol.

Lubriol is just what its name implies. Lubriol is a lubricator of the human system. Lubriol sets the bowels working naturally again, thus promoting health as nature intended. It brings back easy, effortless action of the bowels. It oils the intestinal tract and prevents abrasion of hard foreign matter in passage. It prevents the spreading through the blood of poisoned matter in the wastage of the body.

Lubriol is colorless and tastless. It is very pleasant to take. It is good for every member of the family. Children will find it just as beneficial, effective and safe as older folk. Lubriol accomplishes just what you want it to accomplish and then passes entirely out of the body without any absorption into the blood. This is not true of drugs and catharties. They saturate the body. Lubriol does not. Lubriol is a health giver. It makes you feel happier and look healthier. It is a friendly family remedy that you should have in your home all the time.

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers for 75 cents a pint bottle. It will be sent you postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade attests to the financial standing of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you need have no hesitancy in remitting by money order. Remember that Lubriol is sold only by mail, so you will not be offered inferior, ineffective substitutes. Order now for immediate delivery. The Lubriol Laboratories, 14th Floor Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, O.

BURY CARRIZAL VICTIMS IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Washington, June 29.—Burial in Arlington cemetery with full military honors would be accorded the negro troopers of C. and K. troops of the Tenth cavalry who perished in the fight at Carrizal, under a resolution introduced in the house today by Rep. Johnson of Washington. The resolution would authorize the detail of an escort to bring the bodies of the dead soldiers to Washington.

PLAN HARDENING FOR GUARDSMEN

Border Officers Will Condition Them for Service Like Regulars.

San Antonio, Tex., June 28.—Blistered feet and sunburned noses will be prevalent among the national guardsmen within two days after they reach the border. The hardening processes will begin at once and will continue until they are fit to duplicate the marches made by Gen. Pershing's men on the trail of Francisco Villa.

Unless circumstances make it impossible some part of each command will go on a hike each day. These marches will be made under conditions such as prevail in active campaigns. The guardsmen probably will be started with a march of five miles, carrying full kit and the regulation amount of ammunition.

The distance will be increased as the men improve in condition until they are able to cover 30 miles a day.

Equal attention will be paid to conditioning the cavalry and artillery horses and pack mules, while the civilian truck drivers, now handling the big motor transport units, will put their machines to every test that might be encountered in time of war.

Care will be taken in conditioning the men from northern states, as they probably will feel acutely the heat of the Texas border until acclimated.

OSTEOPATHS WILL TELL ABOUT HAY FEVER CURE

Kansas City, June 28.—Three thousand osteopathic physicians will meet in Kansas City the first week in August for the twentieth annual convention of the American Osteopathic association.

One of the most interesting events will be the appearance of Dr. R. H. Dunnington, of Philadelphia, who will for the first time announce the details of his new discovery of an osteopathic method of curing cataract, obviating the necessity of surgery.

Pressure anesthesia or "zone therapy," the much-discussed new method by which osteopaths stop pain and sensation by finger pressure, will be demonstrated in a clinic by Dr. Reid Kellogg, of Providence.

Although hay fever is still one of the unconquered problems in the medical world, the osteopaths claim several hundred complete cures by their newly discovered method, and Dr. James D. Edwards, of St. Louis, will hold a clinic for the demonstration of the technique of his procedure.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil) If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Red Color, Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co. for STOMACH SUFFERERS Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TREATMENT
FOR WORMY VEINS.
Enlarged, knotty, wormy or varicose veins anywhere—are dangerous if neglected. Let me send you free of charge by mail a $2 bottle of my wonderful vein-strengthening remedy, "VARITONA." It is harmless, pleasant and effective.
DR. G. H. BOBERTZ,
15 Bobertz Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

This book is sold in stores for $2.50. Our Price to Blade readers 98c

A Mine of Comfort and Pleasure.
A Treasury of Wonderful Melody.
The Book You Will Always Cherish.
Sold to Blade Readers Only
For Less Than Store Prices.

SONGS That Never Grow Old

256 pages of words and music—A complete collection for the home.

What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

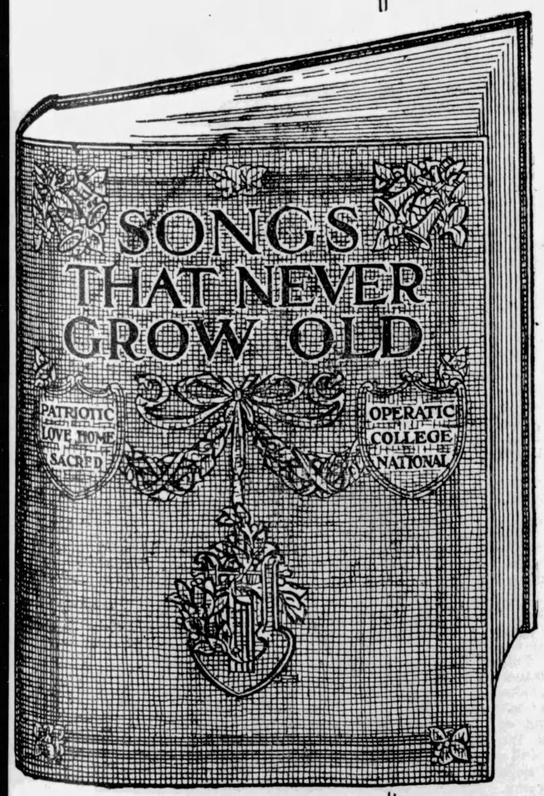
Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate or sweet lullabies crooned o'er the cradle?

You will find all these songs in "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with the illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

Our Price to Blade Readers, Postpaid..... 98c

"Songs That Never Grow Old" is a complete collection of music for every home. Both the scores and words are given. Each score is especially adapted for quick reading by beginners.

You, your children need this book.



Every song you love is in this book—and many that you WILL love.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

Fat People's Summer Dangers.

Over-Fatness May Cause Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It Spoils the Figure, Is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome and Shortens Life.

DO YOU WISH TO REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT 1 POUND DAILY?

Proof Treatment FREE

Artist's Illustration showing how my Perfected Treatment Reduces Fat

Note what my Treatment has Done for Others; let it do the same for You.

Mrs. A. A. BRANTLEY, Providence, Ky., writes: "I have now lost 56 pounds. I am recommending your treatment to all I see."

Mrs. FRANCIS HOFF, Beaver Dam, writes: "I am 59 pounds less and cannot praise your treatment enough. It has done me lots of good in health and appearance."

Mrs. W. M. HANLEY, Chicago, writes: "I have lost 40 pounds. I shall always remember you as the best friend for fat women."

Mr. WILLIAM MENZEL, Minnesota, writes: "I have lost 119 pounds. I sleep good and have lots of strength and vigor. My health is good."

Mrs. M. A. LINK, Preston, writes: "Have lost 35 or more pounds. My kidneys se

TAKE 11 VILLAGES, 10,000 PRISONERS

British Headquarters, France, July 3.—The marked successes won by the British and French in initiating their great offensive along the western front are being systematically and successfully followed up.

Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front.

The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval.

At La Boiselle severe fighting is proceeding.

A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre river. To the north of the town of Fricourt the British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation.

Heavily pounding the German second line south of the Somme, the French have captured two lines of trenches along a three-mile front and taken the village of Herbecourt, two miles northeast of Dompierre.

The captured village is on the road to Peronne, which town is apparently the immediate objective of the French forces in this sector. It is five miles distant from the furthest thrust of the French advance.

To the north the British are pressing for Bapaume, where numerous main highways join. Having taken Fricourt, which formed a salient desperately held by the Germans to check the British advance on either side, General Haig's forces now command the terrain toward Bapaume.

North of the river Ancre the British have met the most determined German resistance and their advances here have not been so marked as between that stream and the Somme. Nevertheless they are declared to have maintained, in conjunction with the French, the initiative all along the line of the grand offensive.

Calls Bombardment Hellish.

Wounded British soldiers arriving today describe the bombardment of the German lines as "hellish."

Australian and Scotch troops have taken a prominent part in the early stages of the fighting and many of the wounded are from those contingents.

Officers state that the British are now fighting "with the courage of conquerors" and are determined to break through the German lines or die trying.

Eleven villages have been captured from the Germans since the "big push" was started, but even yet the drive is scarcely in full swing.

More than 10,000 German prisoners have been taken, while the German losses, due to the extraordinary artillery fire of the British and French, have been enormous.

North of the Somme, the biggest gain has been scored east of La Boisselle and in the region of Montauban.

Having smashed the first line positions of the Germans in the sector of the Somme, the allies are now pounding away at the second line.

Take Second Line.

The French war office in a communique issued today announced that three miles of the German second line between Mereaucourt Wood and Assevillers, south of Somme, have been captured.

Between Estrees and Assevillers the German line, which was defended by 21 battalions of troops, has crumpled beneath the blows of the allies.

In the lulls of the infantry fighting, the big guns of the French and British are continuously bombarding the German positions.

Late dispatches from the front show that the German line has been bent back from five to seven miles by the mighty offensive of the British and French troops.

Military critics hail this achievement as one of remarkable importance in view of the strength of the German positions and the great amount of artillery and ammunition massed behind the German front.

The Germans have the advantage of strategic highways and railways for the quick shifting of troops, but this advantage has proved futile in the efforts to halt the advance of the allied troops.

The capture of Frise, south of the Somme, has wiped out the German salient which extended into the the French line at that point and has also placed the allies in a position to menace importance military roads.

The chief objective of the French forces taking part in the offensive is Peronne. If Perrone is taken, the allies will then continue their drive toward Cambrai, it is believed. It is about six miles from the scene of the present fighting. In the meantime, the British forces are hammering away at the German positions defending Bapaume.

It is pointed out, however, that the people must not expect a spectacular dash. The program of the French and British war offices is for the exertion of steady pressure without any let up.

HUGHES TO OPEN CAMPAIGN SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST

Tour to Pacific Coast With Speeches in Ten Cities.

Bridgehampton, July 3.—Unless he changes his plans, Charles E. Hughes, in all probability, will inaugurate his campaign for the presidency in the second week in August, starting on a tour, which will take him to the Pacific coast.

The present purely tentative arrangements provide for addresses in about 10 leading cities—probably St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, among others.

Mr. Hughes intends this swing around the circle to be merely preliminary to one or more whirlwind tours.

WILL WE FIGHT THIS TYPE OF MOUNTED TROOPS?

MEXICAN CAVALRY. ©INT. FILM SERVICE.

Here is a group of typical Mexican cavalrymen, hard-riding and straight shooting men, but untrained and with little or no idea of battle formation. If we declare war on Mexico and send our armies into the country, it will be a war against snipers principally. The Mexican style of fighting is to get behind a boulder or other shelter and pick off the enemy as he passes by.

TO PROTECT MEN FROM TYPHOID

Medical Staff Promises There Will Be No Repetition of Chattanooga.

Washington, June 29.—Those who have sons, husbands or sweethearts called to the colors with the National Guard are promised in a statement issued today by the army medical department that there will be no repetition of Spanish war health conditions among the troops and that the men will have every protection afforded by science, forethought and money.

The statement points out that typhoid fever, the chief enemy of the soldiers in 1898, has virtually been eliminated and vast strides have been made in controlling other diseases.

"The medical department," it says, "is prepared, through men, material and training to play a thoroughly effective part in the prevention of avoidable diseases and the relief of suffering. It guarantees the people of the United States against any repetition of such conditions as occurred in the Spanish war and those who have sons, husbands and sweethearts in the service may feel that the latter will have every protection and attention the latest in medical science provides and that funds, forethought and training have secured."

BASEBALL

The New York Americans won five out of the six games played last week and slid into first place, ousting Cleveland. Chicago and Washington both had excellent records as the result of the week's playing, the former winnin gsix out of seven games while the latter copped four out of six. In the National, Brooklyn still maintained its grip on first niche though it took but three games out of eight played during the week. The Boston Braves had the best showing for the week, winning six and losing two. In the International, Providence still maintains its hold on first position by a good lead, while Kansas City has the edge on the other teams in the American association.

American League.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	38	26	.594
Cleveland	38	28	.576
Chicago	35	29	.547
Washington	35	30	.538
Boston	34	31	.523
Detroit	34	34	.500
St. Louis	29	38	.433
Athletics	17	44	.279

National League.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	36	25	.590
Philadelphia	34	28	.548
Boston	32	27	.542
New York	30	30	.500
Pittsburgh	30	32	.484
Chicago	32	35	.478
Cincinnati	29	37	.439
St. Louis	30	39	.435

International League.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	37	21	.638
Baltimore	32	27	.542
Buffalo	30	27	.526
Toronto	25	25	.500
Newark	29	30	.492
Richmond	28	29	.491
Montreal	26	30	.461
Rochester	18	36	.333

American Association.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Kansas City	41	28	.594
Minneapolis	38	30	.559
Indianapolis	38	29	.554
Louisville	37	30	.552
TOLEDO	30	31	.492
St. Paul	29	33	.468
Columbus	26	35	.426
Milwaukee	23	44	.343

CARRANZA'S ACT SURPRISES AT LINE

Release of Prisoners Was Wholly Unexpected by El Paso Authorities.

El Paso, June 29.—The progress of a jerking, swaying train rattling over the Mexican Central railway from Chihuahua City to Juarez today halted two armies that had been prepared for battle. On the train, according to official Mexican dispatches from Mexico City and Chihuahua City, are the 23 American soldiers ordered released from a Mexican prison in compliance with a demand from the United States government. They were the troopers of the Tenth cavalry taken in the battle at Carrizal, accompanied by Lemuel Spilsbury, the scout and interpreter. Mexican officials in Juarez announced that the Americans were traveling under the protection of an armed guard and that they would be delivered to Gen. George Bell, jr., American commander at El Paso.

No greater surprise has ever stirred the border than the announcement that Gen. Carranza had decided to free the American soldiers. This came at a moment when both Gen. Bell and Pershing, leaders of the punitive expedition sent to capture Francisco Villa, were prepared to advance to close in on several thousand Carranzista troops concentrated in the region of Villa Ahumada.

The last day of June was to have been the last day of grace for the Mexicans. By that time, unless Carranza yielded, the troops at El Paso were to advance into Juarez, under cover of a bombardment if necessary, and pave the way for an advance southward.

AMERICAN MONEY BLAMED FOR WAR

Austrian Newspaper Says Wall Street Fomented Mexican Unrest.

Vienna, June 29.—The Tagblatt, the first Austrian newspaper to comment on the Mexican situation, expresses the opinion that the United States is committed irrevocably to an imperialistic policy which aims at the annexation, not only of Mexico, but of all Central America. It regards the present situation as merely the logical outcome of the imperialistic policy which it says was begun under the Cleveland administration and to which the United States became wedded by the Spanish-American war.

The Tagblatt suggests that the unrest in Mexico since the Diaz regime has been fomented secretly by American money in order to create a situation which appears to warrant interference, ostensibly in the interest of peace. To whatever causes the succession of revolutions may be traceable, says the Tagblatt, the American policy in any event is little short of "a bouquet of poisoned flowers" for President Wilson, just at the moment he desired to begin his campaign.

The newspaper gives the President credit for desiring to maintain peace, but believes that if he should give in to Mexico in the slightest degree tantalized American jingoism would simply sweep him out of sight.

The whole situation, the Tagblatt continues, may mean the inauguration of a doctrine to parallel the Monroe doctrine, namely "Latin-America for Latin-Americans."

Having established, as it believes, the existence of an overwhelming imperialistic and annexationist policy in the United States, the Tagblatt proceeds to criticise it severely—not because it is wrong, but because the United States is unprepared for war and because typical American haste in this case has become premature precipitation.

QUICK REVENGE FOR SLAYING 2 ON RANCH

Columbus, N. M., June 28.—Six of the 25 Mexican bandits who murdered William Parker and his bride on their ranch near Hachita, have been run down and killed, according to a dispatch received by a relative of the Parkers here. The bandits were overtaken by an auto posse from Hachita, which has returned to that city.

Three detachments of the Twelfth U. S. cavalry were sent on the trail of the bandits. The bodies of the young rancher and his wife were brought to Hachita early today. Each had been shot three times.

According to available information the attack on the Parker ranch was made by 25 armed and mounted men. After killing the Americans they rode off, driving ahead of them 25 of Parker's horses, shouting "Viva Mexico! Viva La Patria!"

According to stories reaching Columbus the bandits are Mexicans who recently have committed numerous minor depredations in the district.

Parker, from whom Mexican bandits stole a number of head of stock last week, attempted to drive them off, but was forced to retreat to the ranch house.

The marauders followed, broke through the door and murdered Parker and his young wife. The outlaws are said to have made their way south driving a number of cattle and horses before them.

FIGHTING FRED'S COMMAND OVER BORDER DIVIDED

Three Divisions Established From the Southern Department by Washington Order.

The impending break between the United States and Mexico was averted last week when Carranza complied with the ultimatum sent him by President Wilson demanding the release of the U. S. troopers captured at Carrizal. The 23 soldiers were returned to the border, and though the tension between the two countries is still great, immediate breaking of relations has been postponed. Carranza was still preparing his reply to the first American note, much depending upon the tone of it in deciding the future policy of the American government. It was thought that Carranza would stand back of General Trevino who ordered the attack of American troopers moving in any direction except toward the border. Meanwhile the delay has been favorable to this country as the militia is being rushed to the border or mobilized in the state camps where the soldiers are furnished with better equipment and drilled to prepare them for war in case war is necessary. The release of the captured troopers delayed military action, but did not relieve the critical diplomatic situation.

Washington, July 3.—With more than 150,000 troops assembling along the Mexican border the war department today took steps to decentralize direct administration of the 1,800-mile frontier in the interest of efficiency, and probably to pave the way for the appointment of a sub-commander to co-ordinate all military activities on the international line and in Mexico.

The border, formerly in the southern department from the gulf of Mexico to California, now is divided into three military departments, commanded by Major General Frederick Funston, Brigadier General John J. Pershing and Major General J. Franklin Bell.

Not a War Preparation.

War department officials said the new order, which automatically relieves General Funston of supreme command on the border and the enormous responsibilities that have crowded upon him, had no significance as indicating preparation for war. There was no formal announcement in regard to the probable selection of a senior major general for commander-in-chief of the border guard and field forces. There are indications that Major General Leonard Wood, former chief of staff, and now commanding the department of the east, is being considered in this connection.

Another probable change indicated by the new order is the promotion of General Pershing under the army organization bill now effective. It provides for three additional major generals, and it is believed General Pershing will be given one of these posts in recognition of his services in his pursuit of the Columbus bandits. The statement issued by the department follows:

The New Line-Up.

"The present southern department is divided as follows, with assignments of command thereto as indicated:

"A—The southern department to be under command of Major General Frederick Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"B—The department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex., to be established under the command of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, to extend from western boundary of southern department to the 109th meridian.

"C—That portion of the southern department west of the 109th meridian to be assigned to the western department, under the command of Major General J. F. Bell, with headquarters for same at Douglas, Ariz."

General Bell is now in command of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco. He is also a former chief of staff of the army.

Pending the appointment of an officer to succeed in command the functions of three departments will be co-ordinated through the war department.

The assignment of General Pershing to the command of the department of New Mexico, it was stated officially, does not mean that the expedition into Mexico is about to be withdrawn or that General Pershing himself will return to direct the affairs of the department from El Paso, his new headquarters. It is assumed that he will remain in the field, for the present at least. If he is promoted, a brigade commander probably will be sent to relieve him in Mexico, unless developments should necessitate the sending of a large number of additional troops across the border.

"There is no change in the administration's policy regarding Mexico," said Secretary of State Lansing today.

Reiterating that statement, the state and war departments today refused to assume responsibility for the action of Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition now in Mexican territory, in moving his varous troops until today there are none further south than 100 miles of the international boundary.

Pershing Reduces Risks.

Pershing acted upon his own initiative. Army officers pointed out today that this was necessary if his column was not to be utterly vulnerable. By concentrating, Pershing today has a fighting force that can hold itself against any army the Mexicans can throw against it. In addition, he has withdrawn his men from the arid sections where they could not get even ordinary forage for their horses—this being the dry season—and has reduced the risk to the minimum of having his communications cut and his transport trains attacked.

No word yet has come to the administration regarding the Carranza reply to this government's demand that he announce his attitude toward the American expedition now on Mexican soil. In this connection a hint has reached administration officials that the reply, a reiteration of the original statement that if these troops moved any way but toward the American boundry they would be subject to attack, was ready to be handed to Consul General Rodgers last Saturday, but was held up after Ambassador Designate Arrendondo had telegraphed to Gen. Carranza the text of President Wilson's speech before the New York Press club last Friday night.

The speech will result in some modification of the position enunciated, it was asserted. Discussing the reply today, Secretary Lansing said:

"We are not now pressing for an answer although certain contingencies might arise at any moment which would cause us to do so."

The secretary refused to explain what these contingencies were.

The Latin-American diplomatic colony, which has been trying to find a way to divert war, is trying again to sound out the United States on the neutral zone solution. It is understood that they have been informed that this government's policy is unchanged and that until Carranza accepts the general position of the United States there can be no change of attitude toward him.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, June 26.—Senate—Appropriations committee voted large increases for purchase of cannon in fortifications bill. Passed Hay resolution providing for draft of national guardsmen into federal service. Subcommittee amended naval bill to provide completion of navy general board's 16 capital ship program within three years, instead of five.

House—Passed army appropriation bill carrying $180,000,000.

TUESDAY, June 27.—Senate—Passed sundry civil appropriation bill carrying $128,000,000 for miscellaneous government expenses. Resumed debate on postoffice bill.

House—Appropriations committee reported deficiency bill carrying $25,952,069 for National Guard pay, equipment and transportation and a bill continuing until July 31 all appropriations necessary for the operation of the government which remain unprovided for on June 30. Hay resolution for drafting the National Guard into the army sent to conference. Adopted conference report on diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Considered conference report on federal farm loan rural credits bill. Adopted conference report on rural credits bill.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.—Senate—Insisted upon amendment to the house army drafting resolution and directed further conference. Senator Stone introduced resolution asking President for information regarding a commercial treaty being negotiated by the entente allies. Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill. Passed bill providing extension of current appropriations through July.

House—Considered urgent deficiency appropriation bill and bill providing for extension of current appropriations through July. Passed resolution continuing current fiscal year appropriations through July. Rivers and harbors and sundry civil appropriation bills, as amended by the senate, sent to conference. Adopted conference report on National Guard draft resolution which eliminates $1,000,000 appropriation for dependent families of guardsmen.

THURSDAY, June 29.—Senate—Agreed on conference report on military drafting resolution. Began consideration of fortifications appropriation bill.

House—Passed military academy appropriation bill. Representative Hay introduced bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for dependent families of National Guardsmen. Military committee favorably reported Gardner resolution for inquiry into the failure of certain Texas, New Mexico and Arizona National Guardsmen to respond to the President's call. Adopted conference report on sundry civil appropriation bill aggregating $128,299,284.

Friday, June 30.—Senate—Passed the fortifications appropriation bill. Began consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Resolution asking President to request a stay of execution of Sir Roger Casement introduced by Senator Martine and referred to foreign relations committee. Adopted resolution of Senator Lodge calling upon Secretary of the Navy for a report of target practice records of vessels of the Atlantic fleet. Naval appropriation bill carrying $315,000,000 reported and will be called up when the agricultural bill is concluded. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers nominated to be rear admiral in the navy.

House.—Senate postoffice appropriation bill to conference. Military committee reported Hay bill providing $2,000,000 for dependent families of national guard. Agreed to adjourn from today until Wednesday over July 4 for a much-deserved holiday. Democratic leaders said the general revenue bill providing for approximately $210,000,000 would be brought in Monday and called up Wednesday. Interstate and foreign commerce committee considered bill to prohibit misbranding of merchandise. Educational committee considered legislation to extend federal aid to vocational educational institutions.

Saturday, July 1.—Senate.—Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Conferees considered postoffice fortifications and rivers and harbors bills.

House.—General revenue bill introduced by Representative Kitchin. Considered calendar business. Adopted conference report on fortifications appropriation bill, aggregating $25,748,050 cash and $13,800,000 in authorizations for contracts. Passed Hay bill appropriating $2,000,000 for dependent families of national guardsmen. Passed omnibus bills authorizing aids to navigation and other works in lighthouse service. Passed Kent bill to establish a national park service.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1ST

Shipping and Navy Building Program Bills Come Next.

Washington, July 3.—With congress breaking all legislative speed records, leaders today predicted adjournment before September 1. Senator Kern, majority leader of the senate, said adjournment likely will be possible by August 20.

The biggest stumbling block remaining in the way of early adjournment is the administration $50,000,000 shipping bill now in the hands of a subcommittee of the senate commerce committee. The bill, without amendment, will be reported to the whole committee Thursday for final draft before being submitted to the senate. Republican senators expect to make vigorous fight against the measure and both sides probably will use it for a vehicle in many campaign speeches.

The senate today was prepared to clean up the appropriation bill and take up the $500,000,000 naval building program. As the bill has the unanimous support of the naval committee, indications are that it will be passed within a few days.

Both parties having placed child labor planks in their platforms, strong efforts are to be made to take up the child labor bill in the senate during the next week.

What's Going On
—in the automobile industry

THE automobile has come into your life permanently—or it soon will—to serve you day in and day out, on down through the years.

Its appeal is irresistible.

It is a fundamental factor in the affairs of modern, everyday life.

In the car you now select you are casting your lot with the fortunes of some one producer—or should be—for it entails needless expense to switch from one make of car to another.

It's time to "get right" on the automobile question.

So it is important to know what's going on in the automobile industry—more important than ever before.

Automobile producers have settled down into three fairly clearly defined groups.

Whether you own and drive your car on an extravagant or an economical basis depends first upon which group you cast your lot with.

You can drift into extravagance by following either of two groups, both of which make a strong appeal to the unwary.

* * *

To follow one of these groups is to fall into the extravagance of cheapness—the appeal, of course, is price.

The extravagantly cheap cars are necessarily undersized—too small for comfort and as a rule lack equipment.

You begin by buying at retail prices the needed equipment.

Before you are through you have spent the price of a better car.

And in the end you sell out or trade in, take your loss and charge it up to experience.

* * *

In casting your lot with the other of these two groups you fall into the other extreme of extravagance.

The appeal is individuality—exclusiveness.

This group embraces the great majority of producers but their output is small so they do not provide the machinery and facilities for large production.

They must perform laboriously and expensively by hand many operations which could be done better, quicker, more uniformly, accurately and economically by great machines.

The price of these cars must cover extravagant manufacturing and selling costs.

And upkeep is correspondingly expensive for garage men are unfamiliar with these cars and service charges run high because mechanics must spend as much time learning what to do and how to do it as in actually doing the work.

* * *

The third group comprises the large producers of quality cars.

The Willys-Overland Company is by far the largest producer in this group.

Season after season, for many years, the Overland output has far exceeded that of any other producer in this class.

As the Overland output has been greater, Overland material cost, manufacturing cost, advertising and selling costs have been correspondingly lower, per car, than that of any other producer in this class.

And we have always given buyers the benefit of our lower costs.

Certain it is that we have led the way in all the great price reductions which have finally placed quality cars within the reach of the many.

Certain it is that those who have followed the Overland fortunes from the beginning have owned and driven their cars on a more economical basis than those who have followed any other producer.

* * *

Past performance is the best promise of future performance, and several very great advantages of the present point to future advantages for those who cast their lot permanently with Overland.

Between the small, light, Overland Roadster and the Willys-Knight Limousine at prices ranging between approximately six and eighteen hundred dollars, you have the most complete opportunity for selection within the entire "economy range"—excluding both the extravagant ranges of the cheap and of the fanciful, which fall outside any true idea of economy.

From season to season you may switch from one car to another as fancy or expediency may dictate, and without the needless loss entailed by changing from one make of car to another.

Whether you buy the small four cylinder Overland or a larger Overland Four, the big Overland Six or a Willys-Knight, you get the lowest possible first cost for a car of its class—the result of the greatest production attained in quality automobiles.

* * *

And just as standardized manufacturing methods applied to the largest output have resulted in lowest possible first costs—

So also have standardized service methods applied to the largest number of running cars resulted in minimum upkeep costs.

Not only are Overland service stations everywhere, but garage men and mechanics everywhere have twice the experience and knowledge of Overlands as they have of any other car because there are about twice as many Overlands running as there are of any other make of cars of the same class.

And the inevitable result is economy, for everywhere men know Overlands and the quickest and shortest way to render almost any service in connection with them.

* * *

So, if true values sway you—true values in every phase and all phases wherein the automobile touches your life—then consider these things and reach your decision and with your purchase this season cast your lot permanently with those who have established and are continuing to establish these very real and true values which determine true automobile economy.

See the Overland dealer now. Talk matters over with him frankly. He will help you from his rich experience, to decide which Overland or Willys-Knight will serve your particular needs with greatest economy.

Get right on the automobile question.

Catalogues on request. Please address Dept. 715

The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio

Overland

"Made in U. S. A."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Notice—Notice—15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. You write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-29 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil—$10 invested with us has made others $300 in less than six months. Let us send you our magazine, "Profitable Investments," six months free, which tells how to make your money make you independent. The Hoffman Company, 407 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas.

PATENTS.

Patents advertised free in Popular Mechanics Magazine if secured through our 100-page book free. Waters Co., 618 Washington Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

Agents wanted in every county to sell Marshall iron corn cribs and grain bins. Sell easily because they cost no more than wood cribs, yet last a lifetime—never need repairing. Are ratproof, fireproof and weatherproof. Our men make big money. Exclusive territory. No experience necessary. Make quick sales. Only hustlers wanted. Write today for terms and full information. Dept. E, Iron Crib & Bin Co., Wooster, Ohio.

Agents—Make a dollar an hour instead of a dollar a day; sell Mendets, the famous patent patch for instantly mending leaks in graniteware, tin, brass, copper utensils and rubber goods without heat, solder, cement or rivet; sample package and handsome catalogue of fast selling specialties free. Colette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-B, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Ideas of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash. D. C.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dress waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for Free samples. Madison Mills, 536 Broadway, New York City.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Farms and ranches; owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

Farms Wanted—Have 4,000 buyers describe your unsold property. 414 Farmer Exchange, Denver, Colo.

MONTANA FARM LANDS.

Free—320-acre Montana homesteads, 19,000,000 acres, vacant, worth $10 to $50. Circular free. Homesteaders' Information Bureau, 83, Boulder, Mont.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Write with invisible ink; none but those who know the secret can read it. Recipe 10 cents. Doyle Farrell, Looneyville, W. Va.

Kentucky best natural leaf tobacco, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $2. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen Patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I help you market your inventions without charge. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.